BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM'
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,647.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
20th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	......	Feb 16	......
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	......
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. , R. Gardener, 89, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 18th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Feb.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	19th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6550	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
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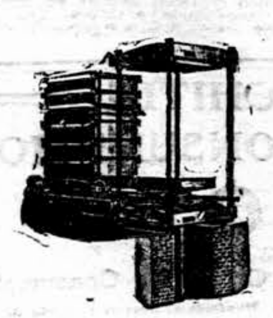
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



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EDWIN MILLS & S[illegible]
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

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EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

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GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Publisher, 44 Ropes Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TEACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,
Bombay,
Karachi,
Calcutta,
Madras,
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Penang,
Thaiping (Perak),
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpur,
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila,
Cebu (Philippines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Saigon,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HONGKONG,
KOBE,
LONDON,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA,
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Camp Aden,
Steamer Point-Aden,
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable as any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

WARNING.

IT having come to our notice that certain unscrupulous persons are FALSELY representing themselves as our Travellers or Agents, with the object of deceiving the Public and thereby obtaining extortionate prices for inferior and IMITATION JEWELLERY, falsely described as GENUINE GOLD, the Public are informed that we have no Travellers on the Road at present nor have we had one for the past twelve months and whilst warning the Princes of India and the Indian Public in General against the danger of entering into any transactions with such imposters, we would be greatly obliged if particulars of any sale, or attempted sale, in our name be communicated to us. We offer a REWARD of Rs. 500 for information that will secure the conviction in a Criminal Court of any one falsely representing himself as being employed by us for the sale of Jewellery.

For MARCKS & Co., Limited,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

43, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1909, for the work of relaying the 32" VEHAR WATER MAIN, between Dadar and Curry Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th February, 1909.

MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., of Messrs. PELLEW HARVEY & PELL, Mining Engineers, 31, Walbrook, London, will be visiting India professionally some time in February or March, 1909, and will then be prepared to undertake the inspection of metalliferous Mines, including Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc. to report generally on their development and the treatment of their products.

SPECIALITY | Copper Mining and Smelting. Valuation of Products. | American Practice.

Apply to—
BURN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 13,750 cubic feet of MATTI (Terminalia tomentosa) and small quantities of other junglewoods at the Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 22nd February, 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 23rd January, 1909.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1909, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th January, 1909, and which are circulated among the shareholders with the Company's Notice, dated the 8th February, 1909.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th February, 1909.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

[illegible] uprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

..ptain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10-45 a.m., and will ..t for four days. During the Session the Exhibition ..ll only be open to Members of the Congress and .. Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). .. will be thrown open thereafter to the general public .. some weeks and popularised by the addition of [illegible] side shows.

..edical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors .. Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and be.. .. entitled to the privileges laid down by the Com..ttee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be ..ined on application to the General Secretary.

..e deliberations will include a consideration of ..ical Affections and Santitation in India, and the ..ramme will be divided into five sections. Many ..g authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, ..ato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, .., Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, ..r and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others in.. ..to contribute papers and have announced their ..tion of being personally present; whilst others ..ding Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, ..el McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, ..rton Thomson and others intend to submit papers ..read on their behalf if they cannot attend per..ly.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

..eral Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE ..rs to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & .. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State ..way, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway .. the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

..ose intending to avail themselves of the Con..ion should apply as early as possible to the ..NERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers ..tling them to obtain the concession.

..ices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

..rses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors .. uniform, half price.

..ecial reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, .. concessions for Family tickets.

..pplications for Membership should be made to the ..NERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door .. by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., ..duck, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL .. Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and ..N, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY ..WKSY, Moos' Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ..DUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi ..t; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri .., 56/60, Ali Umar Street; Messrs. ABDULLA .. Co., at the Exhibition Door.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on the 16th Instant, in Motor Cars, are desired to note that no Motor Cars will be permitted to pass horse carriages, down the Lower Drive as the guests are leaving.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, should approach by the Upper Gate, put down at the Platform and pass out by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at the Platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called out and should owners not be present on the Platform their carriages will be sent round.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, in Motor Cars, are informed that unless they are accompanied by a Licensed Chauffeur their Cars will NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER Government House grounds.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th February, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1909, and following days, as may be necessary, commencing at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time), a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 15th February.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 21st January, 1909.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY, AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, Ltd., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "IPSWICH" of "HARWICH" official number 81035 of Gross Tonnage 1120-52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515-88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons. is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY

BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P. M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P. M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM „ „

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

G. I. P. PAREL MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

CONCERT, DAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE.

THURSDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1909,
9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Admission: New members, Re. 1 each.

A. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS,
SCURVY, | BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA | SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS, | PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:..
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

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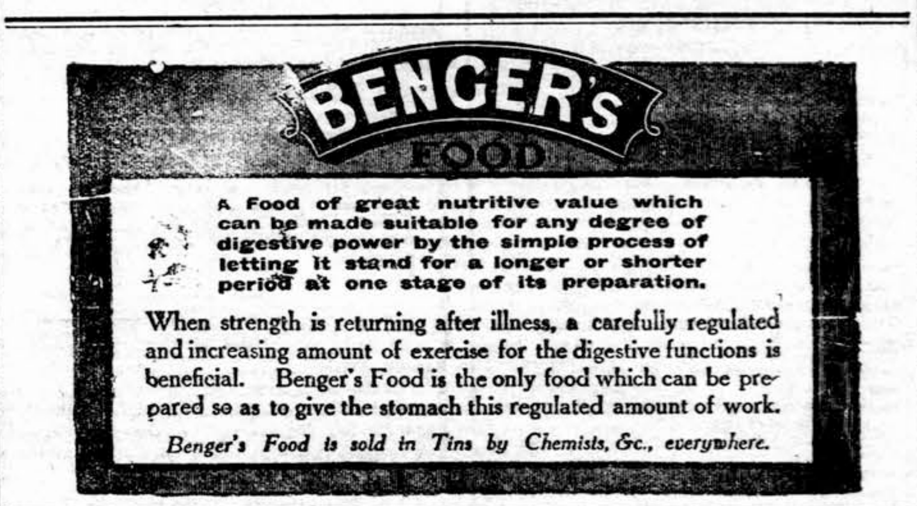

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J. Zittlosen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhassa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe etc with a general cargo.

The steamer Gawanburn, 2,723 tons, Captain R. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle (N. S. W.) via Madras, with a cargo of coal and 290 horses.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber.

The F. and R. S. N. Company's steamer R Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L. Mancini, sailed yesterday for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Praga, 2,385 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gulistan, 2,848 tons, Captain J. B. Moore, sailed yesterday for Hull and Hamburg, with a general cargo and Mrs. Fry and 2 children as passengers.

The steamer Sirocco, 2,349 tons, Captain H. Sendow, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The steamer Tangistan, 2,393 tons, Captain D. Edmond, sailed yesterday for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mahammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain W. W. Coates, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 15.

Brand............1519 Evenson ......W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dongola......Powell ......Transport...........................
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie ....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes ....K Nixon & Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan...........................B & P S N Co
Ipswich...........575 Pigot ....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.......3341Ross ....M M & Co
Kola............510 Moxon ....M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2967 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lawada.......2184Lune ....M M & Co
Lysistrata...626Bennett ....American Yacht
Macedonia...5245 Bennett ...Shanghai... 17-2 P & O Co
Nawab......2041Corkhill.....................T Morrison & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani......1872 Geddie ....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster.........................Shah S N Co
Saifi......445 Shepherd...............................B & H S N Co
Shahallum.....1917 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill..........................S & H S N Co
Salahadji......1235 Riji ....
Wardha.........2552 Honywood ...Calcutta M M & Co
Yetorofu Maru......3067Sato ....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	City of Calcutta	4785	Rae	Karachi	19-2	K N & Co
B	Orissa	3525	Kedslie	Stream	17-2	M M & Co
C & R	Clan Urquhar	3757	Somwer felt		N F 10-3	F Moir & Co
F	Haddon Hall	2677	Abram	Marseilles	25-2	K N & Co
G	Firoozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	16-2	B & P S N Co
H	Hild	719	Salvasen	Bangkok	17-2	F Campbell & Co
K	Totomi Maru	2464	Smith	Kobe	21-2	N Y Kaisha
M	Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	P & O S N Co
N	Parthia	1766	Rohde	Hunder	N F	W & A G & Co
O	Kanzler	1865	Michelsen	Zanzibar	17-2	A Strandes
P	Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	Mauritius	20-2	E & A M Jeewanji
Q	Lalpoora	2124	Fry		N F	M Mackenzie & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	27-2	W & G & Co
4	Auchenblae	2597	Mair	Kobe	17-2	Florio & R S N Co
5	Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	Hamburg	17-2	T M & Co
6	Wartenfels	2883	Stainarts	Rangoon	16-2	W & A Graham & Co
6	Britannia	1969	Davidson	Mauritius	17-2	B & H S N Co
8	Strathtay	2850	Mackenzie	Antwerp	18-2	K Nixon & Co
9	Braunfels	3559	Zittlosen	Karachi	25-2	W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	Manley	Busreh	18-2	M M & Co
15	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
16	Celtic King	2589	Humphreys	Antwerp	17-2	W & A Graham & Co
Offside N						
	President	2086	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26-2	A Strandes
M W D D						
	China Assaye	4359	Daniel		31-3	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Gowanburn s	Forbes	Newcastle, Jan 8
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Moulmein, Jan 25
	Braunfels s	Zittlosen	Hamburg, Jan 12
15	Yetorofu Maru s	Sato	Kobe, Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lhassa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c
	R Rubattina s	Mancini	Genoa, &c
	Praga s	Gillhuber	Trieste, &c
	Gulistan s	Moore	Hull, &c
	Sirocco s	Sandow	Rangoon
	Tangistan s	Edmond	Hull, &c
	Mahammadi s	Coates	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load on yesterday:—
Steamer Parthia for Hull, &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Ismaila for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Castalia homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on 14th instant, and she is expected here on 17th instant, at 7 a.m.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
4	Bezwada	Rangoon
4	Visigoth	Calcutta
7	Neidenfels	New York
10	Fairport	Pondicherry
11	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
11	Camberwell	London
12	Schonfels	Bremen
13	Fumi Maru	Japan
13	Vindobona	Trieste
13	Okara	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—40 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 6,100 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 2,019 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 285 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co; 15 bales wool, K Balkissondas; 101 bales wool, M Ratansi; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 115 bales wool, J Karra; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—525 cwts hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,031 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—110 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 10 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 2,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 9,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts mawraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Haddon Hall s—112 bales cotton, 3,560 cwts linseed, 26,694 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 6,165 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Trafford Hall s—408 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,238 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—228 casks skins, C J Matthews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 50 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Trafford Hall s—40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tangistan s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 111 bales hemp and 14 bales hemp ropes, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 210 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

Strathlay s—25 bales canvas, M Somji; 250 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 200 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 10 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bechar; 300 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 400 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,012 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bechar; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 220 bales cotton-waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

Haddon Hall s—110 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 506 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (For Orders.)

Gulistan s—2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Parthia s—6,000 cwts castorseed, and 18,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—350 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Macedonia s—130 cwts dry fruits and 42 cwts clove stems, T Canji; 11 cases opium, P and O Co.

Auchenblac s—6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 145 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Totomi Maru s—75 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,050 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Macedonia s—7 cases loother roots, King King and Co.

Totomi Maru s—84 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblac s—520 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 700 bales cotton, Vatcha-Ghandy and Sons 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital:—

Amount previously announced Rs. 15,11,211-13-6; from Mr. Pestonji Jamaspji Padsha, Bar-at-Law, in memory of his father Mr. Jamaspji Padsha "for a bed" Rs. 5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and family for a bed, in memory of the late Bai Avabai Cowasji Petit, subscribed in her "oothamna" ceremony Rs. 5,000; Bai Hirabai Jamsetji Petit, in commemoration of the marriage of her niece Bai Merbai, daughter of the late Bai Ratanbai F. Panday, with Mr. Jehangir H. Bhabba on Roze Depader, Mah Amerdad, Shanshai 1278, Yesdezerdi, Monday the 18th January, 1909, Rs. 1,000; from Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Hormasji Bhabha, Rs. 500; Bai Merbai J. E. Mody and Bai Bachubai J. J. Gazder, daughters of the late Bai Bhicaiji Dinshawji Petit and Messrs. Cursetji and Nusserwanji Dady Dadyseth, in memory of their aunt, Bai Avabai Cowasji Petit (subscribed in her "oothamna" ceremony) Rs. 500; Mr. and Mrs. Jijibhoy Jehangir Khambatta, in sacred memory of the anniversary of their son, Cowasji on Roze Rehman, Mah Sherewar, Rs. 101; in the "oothamna" ceremony of my son Framji Dorabji Bharucha, from the money subscribed by his mother, Rs. 106; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contributions for the months of November and December, 1908, Rs. 50, and sums under rupees five Rs. 3-2. Total Rs. 15,23,525-15-6.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th February.

565 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

566 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will Fire their Elementary Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant at 10 a.m.

Dress, Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many men as possible will turn out for next Saturday so as to enable them to learn their positions for firing on the following day (Sunday).

568 E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bunder to-day Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

As both Forts are being manned it is requested that all hands will turn out.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 16th February.

730 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing on the following days:—

Thursday the 18th.
Friday the 19th

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—February 15, at Fort House, Hornby Road, the wife of Mr. Byramjee R. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

DEATH.

CALCUTTA.

SETHNA—February 15, at Calcutta, Shiavux Cursetjee Rustomjee Sethna, aged 39. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing family.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOWE—February 12, at Waltair Railway Station, the wife of H. A. P. Lowe, Esq., P. W. I., M. and S. M. R., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PERRIE—February 5, at Poonamallee, James Perrie, late of the C. Battery, 20th Brigade, Hon. East India Company's Artillery, aged 78 years.

ROBINSON—February 5, at Ootacamund, from heart disease, Mr. John Robinson, aged 70 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 6-38m., 9-3a.; Low water, 1-49m., 1-41a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-45 p. m.

Bombay Open Polo Tournament commences.

Election of a Municipal Councillor, nominations received at the Municipal Office.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

David Mills' Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

Reception at Government House, Malabar Point.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome."—Dr Johnson.

Phases of the Moon.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, fourth day. Meeting of the University Senate, University Hall, 5-45 p. m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Thursday, February 18.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Bombay Polo Tournament. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Friday, February 19.—Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Saturday, February 20.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Racecourse Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m. B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

Sunday, February 21.—Quinquagesima Sunday Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Inspection, B. V. A. Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, by Inspector of Coast Defences. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m.

Monday, February 22.—Medical Congress in Bombay to be opened by H. E. the Governor as president, 10 a. m. Empire Theatre, lecture on Malaria by Professor Ronald Ross, 6-30 p. m. Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Home Street, Fort, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.

Departure of a Chief.—The Chief of Malkapur, in the Kolahpur District, left Bombay for Malkapur on Sunday.

Missing Boy.—Tukaram Babu informs the Police that his son Shripat (8) went out from the house on the 13th instant, to play with other children in the street. He has not been heard of since. He has on his person ornaments worth about Rs. 2.

Runaway Girl.—Malari Dharma, a Hindu, residing in De Lisle Road, has informed the Police that his daughter-in-law, Herkani (10), left home on the 13th instant and has not since been heard of. On a former occasion she absconded in a similar manner and was found in Alibagh where she had stayed with her mother. This time she had Rs. 4-8 in her pocket.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. S. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Overture......Haydee ....Auber
Selection ...Nelly Neil ....Ivan Caryll
Idyl...........Whispering of the Flowers ....Von Blon
Valse ....Espana.........................Waldteufel
Selection.....Haddon Hall ....Sullivan
Parto Rican Dance ......Rosita ....Missud

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 13th February, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 13th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills £11,691,553
" " by Gold..........£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 14th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 ....£ 6,568,199

A Stubborn Foe.

To conquer an obstinate enemy, requires persistency and perseverence. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm, cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout India.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

TRANSACTION IN BENGAL COTTON.

A Merchant and his Agent.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Ballaram Morarkar against the firm of Ramrukh Ramlal, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be ordered to pay to him Rs. 3,815, with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he was a cotton broker, while the defendants' firm carried on business as cotton merchants in Bombay. In August 1903, he entered into a "soda" transaction with one Meghraj Gungabux for the purchase of 500 bales of Bengal cotton, to be delivered to him in January 1904, at Rs. 177 per candy. Plaintiff thereafter requested the defendants' firm to take up 200 bales as "Katcha adatia" of the plaintiff from Meghraj; and as the defendant's firm agreed plaintiff made the firm and Meghraj enter into a contract, by which Meghraj agreed to sell, and the defendants' firm to buy 200 bales at Rs. 177 per candy. In December 1903, the defendant's firm, with the consent of the plaintiff, settled the contract of 200 bales at the price of Rs. 218-8 per candy in respect of 100 bales, and Rs. 216 per candy in respect of the other 100 bales, the result of which settlement was that there was a profit to the defendants' firm of Rs. 3,815. By the custom and usage of the market, the defendant became liable to pay the plaintiff the said sum whether or not Meghraj paid the amount to them. As "Kutcha adatia" of the plaintiff, they were bound to recover the amount from Meghraj. They did not demand it, and thereby committed a breach of duty towards the plaintff. Defendants had not yet paid the amount to plaintiff.

Ramlal Dayaram, formerly carrying on business in the name of Ramrukh Ramlal, in his written statement, said the suit was wrongly framed and should be dismissed. The firm of Ramrukh Ramlal, wherein he was a partner, was dissolved some three years ago, since which date he had carried on business on his own account in the name of Ramlal Ram Karan. The circumstances were well known to the plaintiff, and thus defendant could not now be sued as a firm. He had filed this written statement under protest, and submitted that his having done so, should not in any way be allowed to prejudice his contention in this behalf. He argued that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed. The firm acted as the "Katcha adatya" agents of the plaintiff, but he denied that the firm was in any way liable to the plaintiff. He denied that the firm was bound to recover payment of the sum of Rs. 3,815 on the 25th January 1904 or any other date, or that any such custom as was apparently set up in the plaint existed in the Bombay market. In fact the late firm did demand payment of the monies from Meghraj Gungabux, and used their best endeavours to recover them, but as the plaintiff was unwilling to supply the firm with funds to defray the costs of a suit against Meghraj, no such suit was filed. This defendant emphatically denied that the firm had committed any breech of their duty to the plaintiff as "Katcha adatya" agents, and averred that they had acted throughout in strict conformity to the usages and practice prevailing in Bombay. In any event the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the sum, as the said transactions were purely by way of gaming and wagering. The firm had paid on the plaintiff's account two sums making in all Rs. 2,138-1-0, which were due to the firm by the plaintiff at the time when his alleged course of action arose. The firm was in any event entitled to credit for the said sums with interest.

The details of the matter were proceeded with. Books were required to be produced from upcountry, and the hearing was eventually adjourned.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE RULES.

Not Taking up Delivery of Cotton.

In the suit brought by the firm of Vallabhram Hemchand against Champsi Parbat and Co., on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has delivered his judgment, dismissing the suit with costs.

The suit was brought for damages arising from the defendants not taking up delivery of 1,000 bales of Kadi ginned-cotton. The amount of damages was laid down at Rs. 15,121. The plaintiffs averred, that the contract was subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Exchange. At first, 224 bales were delivered; they were objected to by the defendants as being not according to the sample. The matter was referred to arbitration. The award was, that the goods were of Rs. 277 per candy in value, which being only Rs. 3 less per candy than the price contracted for, the defendants were bound to receive them under the rules of the Exchange. The other lot of 776 bales was ready; but the defendants having failed to take delivery of them in 48 hours as required, the contract was considered cancelled.

The defendants denied that the contract was subject to the rules of the Exchange as stated. They said the bales were brought by the plaintiffs at the sale in partnership with others.

His Lordship, in dismissing the suit with costs, remarked, that where facts were contradictory as they were in this case, the one party asserting them, and the other denying them, the best rule to judge by was, the one adopted by that eminent Bombay Judge, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, who invariably started with well-defined probabilities. On an examination of the evidence by this rule in the present case, Mr. Justice Russell found that the contract was not subject to the regulations of the Exchange. The munim Ranchoddas Vardhaman, who had admittedly taken upon himself the whole business, was not called in evidence by the plaintiffs. At first his absence was attributed to illness; then it was elicited in evidence, that a charge was pending against him at the instance of the plaintiffs.

According to the "Egyptian Gazette" of the 14th January, the Ministry of the Interior has received telegrams from Jedda and Mecca to the effect that four deaths from plague had occurred two days previously in those towns.

SUIT FOR MONEY.

Question of Mortgage.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Govind Dinkar Agashe sued one Yeshwant and four others, original defendants and respondents, to enforce a mortgage. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant, and Mr. B. N. Bhajekar represented the respondents.

Plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants Rs. 165 as principal and Rs. 135 as interest thereon by sale of certain property. It was alleged that this property was mortgaged with plaintiff by the father of the defendants for Rs. 165 under a mortgage bond promising to pay 12 per cent. interest on Rs. 100 and 18 per cent. on Rs. 65. The defendants contended that the property was ancestral. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Wai, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge of Satara, reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that in this case the plaintiff had sued to enforce a mortgage of a house and open site which had been executed in his favour by one Appaji, father of defendants 1 and 2, and son of defendant No. 4 and cousin of defendant No. 3. The Sub-Judge found that defendant No. 3 and Appa were joint owners of the property, that defendant No. 4 had no interest in it, and passed a decree for the mortgage amount against the defendants with a proviso that in default of payment, the plaintiff should recover the whole amount by sale of the mortgaged property. An appeal was then preferred to the District Court, which raised the issue as to whether the mortgagor Appa was competent to execute the mortgage. The District Judge found the issue in the negative. The reason of his decision was that the mortgage was invalid because the mortgagor had only joint ownership of a part of the property, and for that reason he dismissed the suit without going into any other arguments. Having regard to the undisputed fact that Appa had a joint interest with his uncle in the landed portion of the mortgaged property, their Lordships were of opinion that the decree of the lower Court could not stand, because it was well established that a coparcener and 'a fortiori' an ordinary joint owner of property in this Presidency could mortgage his interest and that the mortgagee could enforce the mortgage by sale of that interest and that the purchaser at a Court sale could obtain partition of the property.

Their Lordships therefore set aside the decree of the District Judge and passed a decree against defendants 1 and 2, declaring that the amount due to plaintiff was Rs. 300, and that if the defendants paid into Court this amount within six months, they would be at liberty to redeem the mortgage but that if such payment were not made, the right, title and interest of the defendants 1 and 2 in the mortgaged property would be sold and that the proceeds of sale, after defraying the expenses of sale, would be paid into Court and applied in payment of what was declared due to the plaintiff; and the balance, if any, would be paid to the defendants.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Attachment.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Tribhowandass Jhaverdas sued one Sakrabhai and another, original defendants and respondents, to recover Rs. 1,000 as damages sustained by him in consequence of his being made a party in a certain suit. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. L. A. Shah for the respondent. The facts of the case were that plaintiff was a Gumastah in defendant's firm for about 50 years and one Gulabchand was also a Gumastah in the same firm. Plaintiff was the head Gumastah in management and Gulabchand worked under him. Gulabchand owed to the firm a sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest. This claim was compromised for a cash payment of Rs. 1,501 and a 'khata' for about Rs. 300. This compromise was effected by two arbitrators, but at this time both the defendants were minors and were represented by their guardian mother. Defendant No. 1 closed Gulabchand's 'khata' according to the above compromise. He said he did it at the instance of the plaintiff. Defendant No. 1 attained majority soon after and launched a suit against Gulabchand the plaintiff and his mother on the original 'khata,' alleging that the compromise was collusive against his interests and did not bind him and his brother, who were then minors. The Court gave a decree against Gulabchand and his co-sharers. About a year after the suit was filed, defendants applied for and obtained attachment before judgment against the plaintiff and Gulabchand, but on plaintiff's representation the attachment order was discharged. However, during the interval, bailiffs were stationed at plaintiff's and Gulabchand's houses. Before attachment could be placed, plaintiff had locked his house and gone out and he did not open his house for five days till the order was finally discharged. Plaintiff and his family had all along to remain out of his house all these five days. In these circumstances plaintiff brought the suit for damages, alleging that defendants sued him and obtained attachment of his house without any good or probable cause.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who awarded plaintiff Rs. 50 as damages with proportionate costs. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected the suit, observing that plaintiff in no way had suffered in his business or other dealings with the public. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case passed an order dismissing the appeal with costs.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay through Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader. The accused in the case, Shrinivas Rampal, was charged before Mr. T. J. Taleyar Khan, acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, with fabricating false evidence and using as genuine a forged promissory note for Rs. 300, but was acquitted and discharged. Government appealed against the order of acquittal.

The note was produced in a suit filed against the accused by Strinaves Venatesh, agent of the Swami of the Venkatapur temple. Pronouncing it to be a forgery Mr. C. G. Boyd, the then District Judge of Kanara, sanctioned the prosecution of the accused under the Penal Code. The trial proceeded before Mr Taleyar Khan, and the promissory note was exhibited as S. 7. and there was another exhibit, S. 5, of a second promissory note. This had been adjudged genuine. But Mr. Taleyar Khan gave reasons to show that its genuineness was not conclusively established. He added that no evidence was offered, on the other hand, to show that exhibit S. 7 was false. He acquitted the accused. The Government appealed against the acquittal.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused.

Their Lordships held that after giving full attention to the very vigorously advanced arguments urged in support of the appeal, they were not satisfied that the accused's guilt was established. Their Lordships agreed with the lower Court that accused should be acquitted.

The appeal was dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, the Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, and Captain David Rees Stephens, master of the s. s. "Kt. St. George," re-assembled to inquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. "Satranji" at a place called "Santaram Point" near Marmagoa on the 23rd January last. Captain George Mair, master of the s. s. "Anchenblue" and Captain Morrison, master of the s.s "Africa" acted as assessors. Mr. E. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government, Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr Tenant of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Musa Haji Fakira, master of the steamer. Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Ismail Kassam, the Chief Officer.

Mr. Moosa Haji Fakira, examined by Mr. Nicolson said the scheduled time for leaving Karwar was 11-30 p. m. The "Satranji" left the port at 2-30 a.m. He was behind his time. It was a fine night and it was fulltide, which had just begun to ebb. He went full speed three minutes after leaving Karwar. He had a Goanese pilot on board. He was familiar with the coast. He gave verbal orders to the helmsman to steer north-west by quarter-west. He gave a course north-west, quarter-west, because it was safe, and also to avoid an oyster rock there. He gave that order after passing the buoy. He kept this course until the Oyster Rock light was about one point on the port bow. Then the course was changed to N. W. by N. He had a patent log on board, which they did not use on the coasting line. Nor did they use the hand log. He was one and a half or two miles form Oyster Rock when he took the second course. He went to his cabin after giving the second course. The sea was calm, and the tide was against them. He had given orders to the Chief Officer to change the course to N by W 1-4 W by compass when Cape Ramas bore East and to wake him up about five o'clock. He did not order them to wake him up when they changed the course. The Chief Officer, the pilot and the helmsman were on the bridge from the time they left Karwar. The Chief Officer woke him at five o'clock, and told him the fog had increased and that he could not see. When witness went to his cabin, there was no fog. Witness at once went up to the deck. The engines were going full speed. He did not ask the Chief Officer at what time the course was altered. The first thing he asked him was what time he had passed Cape Ramas. The Chief Officer himself told him he had changed the course when Cape Ramas bore East. It was a very thick fog. When he went up to the deck he could not see any light. He ordered the engines to go slow ahead, about five o'clock. They continued going slow for about half an hour. He ordered the Chief Officer to take soundings about fifteen minutes after five. About 5-20 he got eight fathoms. Five or ten minutes after he got seven fathoms. He got seven fathoms twice. He ordered the anchors ready. He gave the orders to stop. The order was obeyed After giving the order to stop, he again took soundings, which gave him five fathoms. He gave full spead astern and at the same time the steamer struck, at 5-40. She remained stranded for about two hours and a half, or three hours. He sounded all round the vessel. On the port side he got 3ft., and at the bow six feet. He found she had struck a rock. He did not throw out any anchors. He then noticed that water was leaking in and they pumped it out. It was the first time he had been to Karwar. There were three watch-officers on board. The steamer got off the reef at 8-40. It was clear then. They arrived at 10-30 at Marmagoa. The Chief Officer's watch was from two to six o'clock. Witness discharged passengers at Marmagoa, from where he came to Bombay without any mishap. The cargo was landed all safe in Bombay. The steamer was put into dry dock after the accident. She was not much damaged. The Engineers went on watch at different times from those who went on watch on the deck. That was, he thought, the practice on several other ships also. Witness further said that he gave orders to the Chief Officer orders to change the course when Cape Ramas bore East. Assuming they went 12 knots an hour they should have sighted Cape Ramas a little earlier. He asked the Chief Officer when they passed Cape Ramas and the latter said they passed at 4-39. The soundings were 8, 7, 7 and 5 fathoms, and when they got 5 the ship struck. The helmsmen's watchs were from 2 to 4, 4 to 6 and 6 to 8.

Examined by Mr. Cohen, witness said the distance in the ordinary course from Karwar to Marmagoa was 47 miles and the ordinary rate would be under 11 knots. They were half an hour earlier in starting than usual. He got his Captain's certificate 12 years ago. He had sailed that side of the coast as a Captain in charge, for the last seven years. He did not expect they would pass Cape Ramas at 4 30. The Chief Officer when he called him up told him he did so because of the fog. He had no reason to suppose the Chief Officer was not a competent officer. The course from Oyster Rock to Cape Ramas was a simple one. He had 199 passengers on board when the steamer struck All of them were safely discharged. The cargo consisted of 3,733 packages of sandalwood and other things. It was not damaged. He gave the order "dead slow" when he went on the deck. The fact that the watches in the engine room and on the deck were at different times could have no effect on a grounding. The sea was quite calm when the steamer grounded. As to the grounding, it was not a severe blow. The steamer got off without any assistance.

Mr. Wilson reserved cross-examination.

Examined by the Court, witness said when the Chief Officer came and told him there was a fog he looked at his watch and found it was 5 o'clock.

Why did you go in spite of the fog?—We went very slow. Besides we did not know Santaram Point was so very near.

Witness further said that they made the whistle go.

Did you leave the bridge after making the soundings?—No.

Not to consult the chart?—No.

Mr. Ismail Kassum, Chief Officer, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that when the steamer passed Cape Ramas it was 4-30 a.m., by his watch. The fog came an ot 4-45. The witness could not account how the steamer covered the distance of 17 miles between the point where Cape Ramas bore E. and Santaram Point where the steamer grounded at 5-40 a.m. The steamer had never travelled at the rate of 14 knots an hour before.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hiralal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Budhesingh Shiv Ratan, a Tramcar Driver was charged with rash and negligent driving. The complaint was that the accused was driving a tramcar (No. 64) along Ripon Road on Saturday last. The car was going towards the South from Jacob Circle. A Hindu named Sukhram Suthal (20) was knocked down and dragged under the trap to a distance of about 20 paces. The car was pulled up and the injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The inquiry was adjourned until the complainant's return from the Hospital.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Yesterday, before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. D. M. Inglis and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, one Pandu Marotee and several others were charged with ill-treating of their animals and were fined Re. one each. One Baboo Bapu was charged with driving his cart on the wrong side of the road and was fined annas eight.

Before the same Bench of Honorary Magistrates, one Wazir Mahomed and another victoria driver were charged with plying for hire off the stand and were fined Re. one each.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and Mr. Motilal Shroff, one Adam Haji Ebrahim and about 30 others were charged with exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in public streets. The majority of the accused were convicted and fined Re. one each.

The Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. A. K. Leslie and Dr E B. B. Dadarker disposed of 22 cases yesterday. Before the same Bench, one Allarakhia Balla was charged with driving his "chukra" along Bhoiwar Cross Road in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. It appeared from evidence that on Saturday last, one Luxman Gangaram, was passing along the road, when the accused who drove a "chukra" came up from behind and attempted to go ahead when the horns of the bullocks, driven by Luxman, got entangled in a wheel of the accused's "chukra" and broke. The accused was fined Rs. 12 out of which Rs. 6 were ordered to be paid to the Complainant as compensation.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

The recent decision in the case of W. H. Smith and Son v. Clinton and Harris is a most important one for printers generally. In the last issue of the Printing Machinery Record we quoted the "Printers' Register" on the subject, and the following, which recently appeared in "John Bull," is well worth the consideration of printers in the United Kingdom:—

"The judgment in W. H. Smith and Son v. Clinton and Harris is a very important one for printers. Some time ago Parr's Bank recovered heavy damages against "Vanity Fair" and Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, as its printers and publishers, for libel. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son were supposed to be covered by the usual indemnity given by newspaper proprietors against loss for libel, but the proprietors of "Vanity Fair" refused to pay on the ground that the indemnity was "ultra vires." In taking this ground, the proprietors of "Vanity Fair" took a view of the law which many publishers have been advised by their legal advisers to be the correct one and the result so far as the first bout goes, confirms their view. In a considered judgment, Lord Coleridge has decided that the indemnity given by the proprietors of "Vanity Fair" to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and as it applies to the case which gave rise to the litigation, is of no value. It would, however, be a mistake, even assuming that this judgment is upheld by the superior Courts, to assume that all indemnities are valueless because this particular one has been judged to be under the special circumstances that caused it to be tested.

"We gather from Lord Coleridge's judgment that, in his opinion, the indemnity would be held good if Smith and Son had inserted the libel by accident or through inadvertence. Lord Coleridge gave against the plaintiffs because he found that the libel had been published with their knowledge. It was given in evidence that they had full knowledge of its contents before publication, and that there was consultation between them and the representatives of the paper upon it which led to its being 'toned down' from its original virulence before publication. The law, as laid down by Lord Coleridge, is as follows, if his interpretation of it is correct:—

"The result of the various decisions seems to be that where one person requests another to commit, or where they jointly commit an indifferent act of which the illegality does not appear, but which may subsequently be proved to be tortious, the contractual relation may arise, and where one party induces another party by fraud to commit a tortious act, and that other party does not in fact know, and need not be presumed to know, that he was doing an unlawful act, he may have redress or contribution. The principle, however, of there being no contribution between tort-feasors is confined to cases where the party seeking redress or contribution knew, or may be presumed to have known, that he was committing an unlawful act.

"We daresay printers will declaim against this ruling, but it seems to us to be in accordance with equity. Printers may say that it is impossible for them to edit the papers they publish, or to satisfy themselves that no sentence in those papers is libellous. The answer to that we take to be that where matter is plainly libellous, their readers will, or should, bring the matter to their notice, and if, in their judgment, or that of their legal advisers, the publication of the matter would subject them to an action for libel, they can safeguard themselves by refusing to print it. There would be no difficulty in this. There might be if the papers published were daily papers, but as a matter of fact the daily papers print and publish on their own account. It is with weekly papers that for all practical purposes this judgment deals, and here there should be no difficulty in the printers ascertaining in ample time before publication the character of any dangerous matter it might be desired to publish.

"There is, however, one important point which, so far as we are aware, has never been settled. Suppose that the attention of the printer is called to something which, "prima facie," is obviously libellous, but that on his refusing to print it he is offered proof of its truth. Is he bound to consider such evidence, or is he entitled to say, 'I am not a lawyer, and it is no part of my business, as printer, to act as a jury in a libel case—and I decline to print,' or is he open to an action for breach of contract? Or, if having honestly considered the facts and decided to print, and the libel turns out to be false, is he entitled to recover on his indemnity?"

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

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OVERLAND ROUTES TO EUROPE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—For a couple of centuries, after the arrival of the British in the East, the outward and homeward routes of the East India Company's ships were found the headland of good omen so aptly named by the old Portuguese navigators, and "The Cape" was the rendezvous for all vessels sailing to India or Europe until the opening of the Suez Canal, and the advent of steamers altered the directions of ocean-travel. Then the South African half-way house was deserted for ports situated on the new trade lines. But for years before these developments occurred public attention dissatisfied with the tedious four-monthly voyages of the old route, was directed to the exploitation of more expeditious means of transit between England and the East, and although modern appliances have now reduced the gap to a fortnight, we are still in quest of quicker modes of bringing the distance between us and the West. Schemes having this object are still being propounded with a perseverance that will eventually command success, when the realms of high finance are convinced of their feasibility and will provide the requisite capital for the consummation of the best of these numerous projects.

Before Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland route, had demonstrated the possibilities of the Red Sea line, or the P. and O. Co. had placed steamers upon it, attention was directed to the Euphrates Valley as offering more rapid means of communication, provided the necessary concessions could be secured from the Ottoman Government and when William II, was King, an expedition, which was placed under the command of Captain F. R. Chesney, was sent to explore that region and to report upon its practicability as a new overland road to India. Chesney devoted three years to the task, and his conclusions, which were highly favourable to the project were submitted to Parliament, by whom funds had been allocated, with the firm conviction that "a question of such vast importance nationally, politically and commercially would be at once taken up warmly by the Government and the public." But these anticipations were not realised, and, even when, some years later, he had obtained a "fireman" from the Sultan, authorising the construction of a railway through Asiatic Turkey to the Persian Gulf, his scheme failed to command official or public support, as its cost was prohibitive, and there were strong doubts concerning its ultimate success. In the mid-fifties of last century the idea was revived, and a Parliamentary Committee took evidence upon it, which may be consulted in an obsolete Blue Book of the period, and ten years later Mr. W. P. Andrew, the Chairman of the Punjab and Sind Railway Companies, was a warm advocate of the Euphrates Valley line, which is now in process of evolution under German auspices. Much interest centres around Chesney's unsuccessful project, as it was the forerunner of a number of suggestions of a similar character from British source all of which, however, have collapsed, because our national capacity has failed to perceive their utility as alternative routes to India, and the requisite financial support has consequently been withheld, while the Government attiude towards them and their excogitators has been marked by a benevolent in neutrality, which is in strong contrast to the active official and diplomatic assistance given to the German scheme.

But the successful launching of the latter, with its crushing kilometric guarantee, and the completion of the Hedjaz line to Medina, have aroused public interest in a subject which has assumed greater importance than it had in the thirties of last century, and references to it in book of Asiatic travel and current magzine literature are made very frequently. One of the most recent essays on a new overland route to India, Mr. C. E. D. Black's article in the January number of the "Nineteenth Century," in which he formulates a somewhat daring scheme for a line from Egypt, via the Gulf of Akabah, thence in an easterly direction across Northern Arabia to the Persian Gulf and on into Nushki, the present terminus of our branch railway from Quetta. His project would be some 2,200 miles in length, and is estimated to cost about £16,000,000. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Black (who was for many years in charge of the Goegraphical Section of the India Office) has advocated his scheme, as in 1897 he read a lengthy paper upon it before the Society of Arts in London which was well received by his audience, although no practical result followed it. His present article is an elaboration of the lecture of eleven years ago seeking to demonstrate the feasibility of a route which has not engaged the attention of other expositors of this interesting problem of more rapid communication between India and the West. He concedes that the line would be a costly undertaking, and that there would be difficulties regarding water, as a considerable section of it would traverse the desert regions of Northern Arabia, while travellers upon it would encounter a temperature only equalled in some of the hottest parts of India. On the other hand, he is convinced that its political and commercial importance would outweigh those objections and its construction would lessen the distance between us and the Mediterranean by about seven days.

One important point is omitted from Mr. Black's dissertation, and that is the probable attitude of the Arab nomads towards this invasion of their seclusion and independence. Recent telegrams have shown that the Bedouins, in the vicinity of Medina, are making armed protests against the construction of the Hedjaz line to Mecca, as it will menace, and eventually annihilate, many of their hereditary privileges. And it is not likely that the tribes in Northern Arabia where the influence of those Musalman Puritans, the Wahabis, is still paramount, would view the advent of a railway with composure, and if their leaders preached a campaign against the iron road, a small army would be required to keep them in subjection, and prevent train-wrecking or the destruction of the permanent way. Apart from other considerations, such as the provision of capital for a project of dubious financial value, and the opposition which the Germans would organise against a proposal so hostile to their own line, we are afraid that the resistance of the Arabs to this unveiling of their territory would be a fatal obstacle to Mr. Black's heroic solution of a new overland route, which must, therefore, be relegated to the limbo of unrealisable ideals.

The final settlement of this long-discussed matter will probably be found in the western provinces of Afghanistan, and will be effected by a junction with the Russian railroad in the Murghab Valley, which has reached Kushk. Our own terminus at New Chaman is but sixty-five miles from Kandahar; thence to Herat the distance is 367 miles, and from the latter city to Kushk it is eighty, or a total of about 500 miles altogether. So far as we are aware, no estimate of the probable cost of this line has been made public, but the Government of India are probably in possession of particulars, as its evolution is regarded by military and Frontier experts as merely a question of time, and our ability to convince the Amir that its construction is necessitated for strategic reasons connected with the protection of his Kingdom. When the linking-up of the two systems has been completed, it will be possible for travellers, who have antipathies to marine modes of transit, to proceed from any port of India to Europe by an all-overland route, and economise an appreciable amount of time in making the journey.

ENEMY PROPERTY AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Reuter's message on the Naval Conference is rather irritating as, though it mentions the points settled, it omits to state how they have been settled. One of the most important subjects which is still under discussion is that of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war, which if decided upon will, in our belief, be greally to the disadvantage of Great Britain as compared with the other Powers. Many international jurists are not content with the abolition of privateering and the immunity of enemy property under the neutral flag. They consider that maritime law still contains too many relics of barbarism and regard the right of capture of private property as an anachronism that ought to be abolished. They think that a state of war should no longer involve the capture of private ships and cargoes save for breach of blockade or in case of contraband. The doctrine of the immunity of private property at sea was first put forward in 1748 by the Abbe de Mably. And the earliest instance of the doctrine being carried out in practice was in the Treaty between Prussia and America in 1785. It was not, however, repeated in the treaties of 1799 and 1829. The war of 1866 between Austria and Italy was the first in which the principle of immunity of ships and cargoes was declared at the commencement of hostilities and observed faithfully to their termination. There is nothing in International Law or practise to prevent a belligerent from using the right of capture if he chooses. The proposed change has hitherto received support only from such States as are weak on the sea, England, from the time when the question was first seriously laid before her, having emphatically declared herself against any innovation. The considerations on which the proposed change is based are two-fold. The first is that war is a relation of State and State only, and not of a State and hostile individuals. But if this principle were accepted, then the levy of the smallest contribution or destruction of private property in enemy territory would be unlawful. Yet without the right to commit these acts no war could be carried on even for a day. The second is that the practice is inhuman and unworthy of civilised nations. The reply to this is that it is the least inhuman of all the practices allowed in war, and that the loss from a military campaign is far greater than can ever be inflicted in naval warfare. The most important consideration in modern warfare is that of money, and a country relies for its sinews of war on its commerce. The best means of shortening the conflict and obtaining a victory is by an attack on its sea-borne trade. In fact, were it not for the right of capture, naval warfare would be reduced to a farce. And it may well be asked why England should give up a right which is vitally important to her own safety.

It has been urged that under the present law a naval campaign would mean the loss to England of nearly all her income from freights, as cargo would seek the neutral flag. If the British mercantile marine were driven from the seas, neutrals would have more than enough to do to transport their own merchandise, and even the wholesale transfer of British ships to neutrals would not remedy the evil as other nations would refuse to recognise the validity of transfers made in time of war while the prospect of a delay of months in the enemy's ports would negative the attractions even of war profits. It is further argued that the vulnerability of the trade of Great Britain, owing to its enormous volume, is so great that England would benefit by the innovation. Now, however, that commerce is confined to certain well defined routes, it is much easier for a powerful navy to defend it than in the days when, the ships being dependent on the winds, the commerce was scattered over the ocean. At the same time, if the commercial marine has increased, the number of possible assailants has decreased. In the year of Trafalgar the British Navy numbered 700 odd warships with a total tonnage of 334,278 tons. In 1905 the entire British Navy numbered only 370 units of which 253 were torpedo boats and destroyers, which are peculiarly unfitted for attacking commerce. Coaling is another difficulty for the attackers, as the time is limited, by the need to coal, in which they can operate and the number of men that would be required to navigate a prize is much greater than in old times and could ill be spared from the captor battle ship if many captures were made.

The conclusion is that the command of the sea is essential to the attack or defence of commerce and should therefore be the primary aim, and that such attack or defence is best effected by a concentration of force. If the enemy hopes to win the mastery of the seas he will concentrate every available ship for the struggle. If he has no such aim he will disperse his fleet in the hope of harrassing British commerce and taking stray prizes. Mahan, in his "Influence of Sea Power on History," says "It is not the taking of individual ships or convoys that strikes down the money power of a nation. It is the possession of that over-bearing power on the sea which drives the enemy's flag from it, and which, by controlling the great common, closes the highways by which commerce moves to and from the enemy's shores." A third argument is that an active enemy preying on England's food-supplies could starve her into submission; but, so long as we retain the control of the sea, there would be no complete cessation of supplies though a few prizes might be taken. Moreover, the abolition of the right of capture would not do away with this risk, as a blockade would be a very good substitute for commerce-destruction. On the other hand, while of great disadvantage to England, the innovation would be of cosiderable benefit to the continental nations who are so eagar for the change. With her ships secure from capture, Germany would be able to curtail her naval budget and rely on her coast-batteries and her army to protect her. The law of blockade or contraband would not affect her since her ships would touch at neutral ports and communicate overland with Hamburg or Altona. As Lord Palmerston remarked in the House of Commons in 1862, by accepting the principle of the inviolability of private property at sea we should be inflicting a mortal blow upon our naval power and should be guilty of an act of political suicide.

LORD LANSDOWNE denies as an impudent fabrication the statement in a Temperance paper that he is a "gainer out of the liquor traffic," as holding shares in the Bass and Watney breweries. He has never had an interest in either, and has not owned any brewery shares for 25 years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

C. P. AND BERAR EXHIBITION.

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THE following local winners appear in the list of awards at the Nagpur Exhibition :—

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

GOLD MEDALS.

Nestles' Milk Co, food products; Mrs Spence, Nagpur, sweets; Pearse and Co, coffee; Lipton and Co, general excellence of show of tea, etc; A D Ghaoji, Warora, Chanda, C P, oil painting; Mrs M W Fox-Strangways, water colour painting; Gauronathan Raju, Secunderabad, drawing; G M Lynde, Madras, photographs; Western India Tannery Co, leather goods; Roneo Duplicator Co, Limited, duplicating machine; Remington Typewriter Co, typewriting machine; Gujrat Type Foundry, type; Mangalore Basel Mission, care of Warden and Co, Bombay, tiles and pottery; Burmah Oil Co, lubricating oil; Asiatic Petroleum Co, oil for lighting; and Valvoline Oil Co, lubricating oil.

SILVER MEDALS.

Swadeshi Cigarette Co, Ahmednagar, cigarettes; National Dairy Co, Bombay, butter; Middlesex Dairy Co, Bombay, butter; M F Pithawala, Bombay, oil painting; Bala Saheb Pant of Oundh, Satara District, oil painting; M V Dhurandher, Bombay, water colours; A P Tavaria Bombay, drawings; Devare and Co, Bombay, photographs; P. S. Joshi, Bombay, photographs; S. Mahdeo and Sons, Belgaum, camera; James Manufacturing Co, Bombay, harmoniums; Babamian Nur Mohamed, Bombay, musical instruments; M Karnik and Co, Bangalore, musical instruments; A M Shanker Daji Shastri Pade, Nasik, Bombay, Ayurvedic medicines; D K Sandu Bros, Bombay, Ayurvedic medicines; P Dhagalker, Bombay, artificial teeth; Western Manufacturing Co, buttons; Chunilal Ghelabhai, Surat, ivory bangles; Tambat Bros, Kurla, Bombay, steel nibs; Saliah Mahomed Kasim Sait, Bangalore, ink; N M Pohawala, Swadeshi Works, Bombay, glass bangles; The Bombay Match Factory, matches; Kukerja and Co, Poona, hockey sticks; Mr Tressler, chrome tanning; R K Chullany, Kampti, boot polish; and S H Contractor, Bombay, glass etching.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Rai Bahadur Sham Sunder Lal, Gwalior, carved stone boxes; S H Contractor, Bombay, photographs; K Nageshwar Rao, Bombay, Ayurvedic medicines; Bolaram, Kamptee, leather work; Mohamed Yakub, Kampti, leather work; R H Bana and Co., Bombay, scents; and K R Phatak, Bombay, hair oil.

CERTIFICATES OF COMMENDATION.

Dr. Gopinath Krishnaji Kshatraya, Bombay, Ayurvedic medicines; Vaidya Nageshwar Mani-Shankar Dave, Surat, Ayurvedic medicines; Sadashiv Trimbak Gupte, Thana, Ayurvedic medicines; and S. Shalom, Kamptee, for good work as official photographers.

MINING SECTION.

GOLD MEDAL.

Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co., collection from Mohpani Mines.

FOREST SECTION.

GOLD MEDAL.

Powell Wood Process Co., Timber preserving.

SILVER MEDAL.

Murray and Co., Bombay, Taxidermy.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

GOLD MEDALS.

Mr. Winsor, Sirur Poona, decorticating plant; Staffad and Co., Bombay, cream separater; and Marshall Sons and Co., Bombay, agricultural machinery.

SILVER MEDALS.

V. R. Phadke of Sangli, sweet potatoes and flower seeds; Raghoba Ratiram of Saoner, cotton; and Kirloskar Bros., Belgaum, fodder cutter.

CASH.

Shri Shivaji Factory, Sholapur, Rs. 15 Motes; Gangadher Krishna, Nasik, Rs. 10 Motes; Revd, H. H. Strutten, Poona Rs. 20 water lift; Maharajbagh, Nagpur, Rs. 73; Municipal Garden Nagpur, Rs. 39; and Telinkheri Garden, Nagpur, Rs. 37.

WOOD AND METAL SECTION.

GOLD MEDALS.

Sir J J School of Art Bombay, brass work; M K Godbole, Poona, silver work; Harichand Mancharam and Sons, Bombay, safes; Marshall Sons and Co Bombay, pumps; G G Gokhale and Sons, Ratnagiri, lamps; Singer Mfg. Co, Bombay, sewing machines; William Somerville and Co. Bombay, gas making plant; Fort Carriage Factory, Bombay, carriages; and T Wimbridge and Co, Bombay, carved screen.

SILVER MEDALS.

Marshall Sons and Co, Bombay, machine tools; Harichand Mancharam and Sons, Bombay, locks and keys; West End Watch Co, Bombay, clock (foreign); Ramji Yeshwant Kambali, Poona, umbrellas; Greaves Cotton and Co, Bombay, electric light; Heywood and Tiler, Bombay, sodawater machines; Gokuldas D Master, Bombay, carriage wheels; Bombay Brush Mfg. Co. brushes; and School of Industry, Ratnagiri furniture.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Dauda and Co, Mandvi Post, Bombay, mica chimneys; S S Metal Works, Sholapur, hot water boilers; Sutar Dalpat Govind, Bombay, wood carving; Narayan Mahar, Chanda, cash box; Supdt, Dharwar Jail, furniture; Technical Institute, Gwalior, furniture; and Salvation Army, Satara, furniture.

LADIES SECTION.

GOLD MEDAS.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palumkote, Grant Road Bombay, lace; Miss Jasavala, Colaba, Bombay, oil painting; and Miss Mithabai H Gudialli, Parsi Girls' English Education Society, Bombay, tapestry.

SILVER MEDALS.

Miss E C Spencer, 289, Middle Colaba, Bombay, general exhibit; Convent of St Mary, Poona City, general exhibit; Sisters of Charity of Canosa Convent, Belgaum, general exhibit; All Saints Mission Mazagon, Bombay, general exhibit; Miss M Spencer, 289, Middle Colaba, Bombay, drawn thread work; Miss Ruby Hayes, Secunderabad, embroideries; Miss F Mehta, Parsi Girls English Education Society, Bombay, tapestry; Khamgaon Girls School, wool work; and Beatrice and Ada Body, St Joseph's Convent, Karachi, general exhibit.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Tarabai, 2, Stavelly Road, Poona, drawn thread work; Mrs. Bryde, Kamptee, water colours; Mrs Bose. Poona. wood carving; and Pupils, Kittur Girls Schoo Belgaum (Dharwar), kashida work.

CASH.

Mirbhanu Contractor, Grant Road, Bombay Rs. 20, etchings; Miss R Hayes, Secunderabad Rs. 30, dressed doll; Mrs Nadig, Sirsi, Bombay Rs. 5, kashida work; Mrs. Gillespie, Surat, Rs. 5, Poker work; and Miss Ghadi Ali, Bombay, Rs. 4, leather work.

TEXTILE SECTION.

GOLD MEDALS.

Greaves Cotton and Co, Bombay, portable steam engine, warping and sizing machinery; Marshall Sons and Co, Bombay, portable and stationary steam engines; Wadia and Sons, Bombay, Platt's gins; Ardeshir D Wadia and Co, Ahmedabad, power gin; Wilson Bros Bobbin Co, thro Wadia and Sons, Bombay, spinning accessories; Manekji Petit Mills, Bombay, yarns and fabrics; Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, carpets; and Indian Felt Topee Manufacturing Co, Bombay, caps.

SILVER MEDALS.

Moscrope Patent yarn-tester exhibited by Messrs Ardeshir D Wadia and Co, Ahmedabad, yarn tester; Bombay Loom Co, Sayaji loom; Advanced Mills, Ahmedabad, yarns; Swadeshi Mills, Co. yarn; Poona Silk and Cotton Mill Co, collective exhibits; M V Kher, Bombay, stockings; Talim Brothers, Bombay, socks; Deshpande and Co, Belgaum, Bombay, mulberry silk; and Maniklal, Surat, mulberry silk.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Kurli Manishanker, Dharwar, Bombay, cotton goods; Baroda State Co, cotton goods; and Pema Bhai Lal Bhai Mistry, Bulsar, Bombay, durries.

THE WEATHER.

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[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 15.

The very slight disturbance, which has been affecting weather since Saturday last still exists, but is doing little more than give cloud in central parts of the country. A few very light falls of rain occurred yesterday, but they were all less than one-tenth of an inch in amount.

Similar local light showers may continue today, but otherwise the weather is likely to be dry. Temperature is in excess in the North-west Peninsula. Air much drier than usual over the plains of Upper India.

Forecast—Rain of any importance is not likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the whole area. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is generally higher than usual; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are only lightly clouded generally. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen and his now higher than usual in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and only lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Day temperature is normal except at Jacobabad where it continues in excess; night temperature is normal in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but has risen and is now high over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and very lightly clouded on the Kathiawar Coast, but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and Kathiawar but has become normal over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in excess in North Gujarat and normal elsewhere; the minimum continues high except round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and while temperature is generally normal during the day it remains high at night except in the south-eastern districts where it is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the South but in excess in the North Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the North Bombay Deccan but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the area of clear skies but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen; it is now during the day in defect at some stations in the South Bombay Deccan but at night it is still high at some stations in the North Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud persists over the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces. An area of relatively low pressure is still shown over Gujarat and the adjoining districts of West Central India, Central Provinces and the North Bombay Deccan. The barometer has fallen briskly in the Punjab and the United Provinces and the high pressure is not so marked to-day, but skies have cleared in the Punjab.

A few light showers are still possible in the North-East Central Provinces and the South United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	77·3	63·3	...	1·70
Muskat (14th)	81·8	68·1	...	4·70
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	73·4	41·4	...	1·58
Lahore	75·4	46·2	...	1·16
Sirsa	76·8	43·1	...	0·23
Ambala	79·0	46·0	...	1·07
Delhi	78·2	55·2	...	0·47
Agra	74·0	54·0	...	1·34
Mainpuri	78·3	53·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	79·0	60·5	0·07	0·53
Cawnpore	82·9	56·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	82·6	58·0	0·02	0·25
Jacobabad	84·1	47·3	...	0·07
Karachi	83·0	63·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	77·4	57·7	...	0·33
Jaipur	77·7	58·1	...	0·40
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	86·6	63·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	79·3	62·7	...	0·12
Veraval	81·7	55·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·9	60·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	57·5	...	0·65
Surat	68·6	62·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	91·6	62·7	...	0·07
Deesa	91·3	60·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	84·0	58·8	...	0·00
Indore	86·6	63·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	83·5	58·8	...	0·98
Saugor	77·6	62·0	0·06	0·38
Hoshangabad	89·6	64·4	...	1·76
Khandwa	91·2	69·1	...	0·07
Akola	92·2	64·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	89·8	67·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	83·1	61·6	...	0·02
Chanda	86·0	61·0	...	0·00
Raipur	83·7	59·6	...	0·00
Bombay	89·1	63·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	86·3	65·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	69·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·8	67·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	93·4	63·6	...	0·33
Ahmednagar	86·9	57·5	...	0·06
Poona	89·5	55·5	...	0·37
Sholapur	87·3	61·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	88·7	63·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	84·3	58·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	87·7	65·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	60·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	86·8	61·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·2	71·9	...	0·24
Calicut	86·8	71·6	...	5·36
Cochin	88·7	76·3	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	73·5	...	6·47
Masulipatam	85·2	68·8	...	0·23
Bellary	90·0	66·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	89·2	71·4	...	4·05
Madras	87·5	73·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	85·8	61·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	90·9	69·8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	91·6	69·3	...	6·20
Negapatam	85·4	71·5	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

◆

KNEW HER WANTS.

"I would like to look at some hammocks, please," said the pretty girl who was doing some shopping.

"I'm afraid we haven't anything in stock that will suit you," replied the shopman.

"But how do you know what would suit me?" she asked in surprise.

"Oh," explained the knowing salesman, "a pretty girl always wants a hammock that is only large enough for one and strong enough for two."

• • •

IN NEED OF REPAIR.

"When I bought this automobile from you a few weeks ago," cried the irate purchaser, "you said you would be willing to supply a new part if it broke anything!"

"Certainly, sir," agreed the manufacturer. "What can I have the pleasure of providing you with?"

"Well," replied the purchaser, "I want a pair of new ankles, a left eye, three yards of cuticle, a box of assorted finger-nails, four front teeth, and a funny-bone!"

• •

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

A certain church school was frequently visited by the rector, who was a stickler for etiquette. These visits were usually accompanied by strings of questions relating to any discrepancy observable in the schoolroom. On one occasion the rector's eagle eye noticed that a picture was not hanging quite plumb, and he put the question to the scholars, "Now, can any one of you tell me something that is not right in this room?" Many and varied were the answers given, until almost losing patience, he said, "Come, come, now, I am surprised at our lack of observation, for this mistake is very glaring." Up shot another hand, and when the scholar was interrogated, the rector promptly made himself scarce, for the answer was—"Please, sir, you've forgotten to take off your hat."

• • •

SHE SLAMMED THE DOOR IN HIS FACE.

Once a reporter went to a certain residence in New York to get details about the master of the house, who had just died, in order that an obituary notice in an evening paper might be published. Such details, as a rule, are easy to get, as few people have objections to giving them out for publication.

The reporter, therefore, was intensely surprised when the widow of the deceased slammed the door in his face. Presently he rang the bell. She refused to stir. Again the door-bell rang, more furiously than before. Still the lady of the house would not stir. So she sat still while the bell rang again and again and again.

At last she could not stand it any more, so, putting her head out through a window above him, she called out, "Young man, I do not desire to say anything to you so kindly, do not disturb me any more."

"I can't," roared the reporter, getting beside himself with exasperation, "you've shut my coat tails in the door."

• • •

RATHER DOUBTFUL.

A few days before Christmas Mr. Jolliboys was not feeling particularly festive, as he had the painful experience of being hauled up before the bench and charged by the police with conducting a lottery at his inn.

There was an entrance fee of sixpence and the matter was decided with dice, the highest thrower being the winner of a jolly fat goose. Therefore, Mr. Jolliboys felt a bit of a goose himself, and the picture which he conjured up of his eating his Christmas dinner in a lonely cell did not greatly cheer him.

"Did you win anything?," asked the magistrate of one of the witnesses.

"Well, really, I don't know," was the reply. "To tell the truth, I can hardly say."

"Don't talk nonsense" interposed the magistrate sharply. "Did you or did you not win the goose?"

"Yes, I suppose I did win it, if it comes to that," was the reluctant answer; "but as five of the disappointed competitors turned up to my house to dinner next day I am still doubtful if I won anything."

• • •

MISTOOK IT FOR A STOVE.

One cold day an old woman entered a shop and sat down in front of an iron safe to warm her feet.

After sitting for some 20 minutes she remarked that she "never did like them kind of stoves; they don't throw out scarcely any heat."

• • •

THE REASON WHY.

There is a certain contractor who strenuously objects to carters in his employ leaving their carts unattended outside eating-houses.

Consequently, when he came across a breach of this regulation the other day his angry passions rose.

With fire in his eye he rushed into the eating-house, and found his employe placidly investigating the interior mysteries of a steak-and-kidney pudding.

"What do you mean by it?," he cried. "How dare you leave my horses in the street! How came you to do it?"

The startled carter looked up, his mouth full of pudding.

"Well, sir," he stammered, "there wasn't no room for 'em in 'ere."

• •

OUR WONDERFUL BODIES.

The mechanism of the human body is the most complicated and perfect in existence. There is no movement known to engineers which does not exist in our bodies. The muscles alone number five hundred, and the alimentary canal measures about thirty-two feet.

The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 per hour, 100,800 times per day. At each beat of the heart two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656¼ pounds per hour. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ, by its ceaseless industry, pumps each day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high.

Each square-inch of our skin contains 3,500 perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drainpipe one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length in the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet.

HOW HE SCARED HIM.

"Now, guard," said Mr. Pilkington, "remember, if I have this carriage all to myself for the whole journey you will receive a whole half-crown from me."

"Very good, sir," said the guard, and he locked the door and went to his brake to think out how he would invest that half-crown when he got it.

All went well till they got to a station about the middle of the journey, and then an irascible gentleman pulled at the door of Pilkington's carriage as if he was pulling for a prize in a tug-o'-war.

"Guard, guard!" he called, "open this door. I know your tricks, and I won't countenance 'em. I've got the right to travel in this carriage and I mean to do it."

The guard hurried up, but, wonder of wonders, he whispered a few words to the irascible gentleman, after which that individual went quietly away to seek room elsewhere.

"How did you manage it?" Pilkington asked the guard at the end of the journey, as he pressed the promised half-crown into his hand. "How did you manage to get that bad-tempered old chap to go away so quietly?"

"Oh, that was easy," replied the guard with a suspicion of a wink. "I only just told 'im you were a little bit wrong in the 'ead."

AT HIS OWN RISK.

Caller (on crutches and with a bandage over one eye)—"I have come, sir, to make application for the amount due on my accident insurance policy. I fell down a long flight of stairs the other evening and sustained damages that will disable me for a month to come."

Manager of Company—"Young man, I have taken the trouble to investigate your case and I find you are not entitled to anything. It could not be called an accident. You certainly knew the young lady's father was at home."

• • •

TO MAKE SURE.

Tommy's uncle noticed him gobbling up the mince pies, jam, and cake with alarming rapidity and thought it time to interfere.

"Tommy," he said, "you are a greedy littleboy. If I had eaten like you do when I was your age my mother would have thrashed me. Don't you ever feel as if you're had enough?"

"Oh, yes," replied Tommy, "often."

"How do you know when you're satisfied?"

"I just keep on steadily eating till I think I'm full, and then I eat one more jelly rich cake to make sure!"

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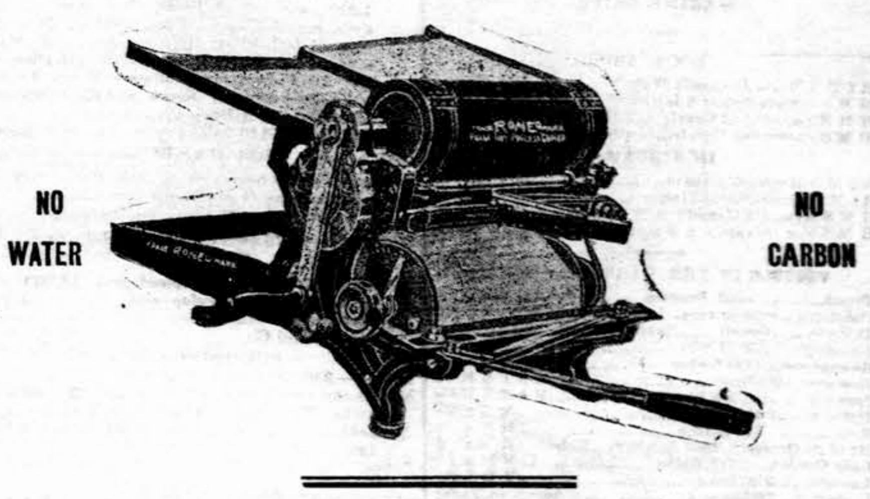

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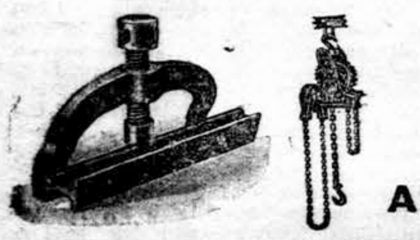
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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

THIRD DAY.

SOME SPLENDID FINISHES.

Though the third day of the Big Meeting fell on a Monday there was again a very big attendance with brisk business in the ring, the bookmakers having decidedly the better of exchanges as soon as the handicapper has the adjustment of weights. There were six events with only one actual favourite winning and some bad upsets occurring. It was on the whole a capital day's racing, the majority of finishes being very exciting, especially in the pony race when dead-heats occurred for first and third places.

It was most unfortunate that in the Flying Plate there should be such a fiasco. After his previous performance, Tangaroa was expected to win and the race was most interestedly looked forward to. A repetition of the Coquette incident occurred, however, as the favourite was hopelessly left as was Manlock with Picturesque badly away. It would have given general satisfaction had a false start been declared. As it was, Mereworth got away in front, but was passed by Lavania and then Wise Bird who won a great race after a desperate finish.

In the Mahaluximi Plate, Mr. Galstaun's candidate was more fortunate as Winkfield's Melody won after a tussle with Admiral Crichton, who led to very near the post contrary to general expectation. All our top weights were scratched, leaving Lachlan in preferred to Urs of the same stable, and many took this as a good sign but were disappointed. Undoubtedly the best race we have seen this season was in the Gaye Cup for 14-25 and under. On her late finish behind Lorraine on Saturday, Russley Rose was made a hot favourite from Lady Avon, who has proved herself such as champion over this distance for the last two years. Wild Boy, Lorraine and Lady Avon were in front all the way to near the finish, coming down the straight locked together. Russley Rose again started slowly and appeared to be out of it till the distance. Here she came on the extreme outside and, after a magnificent fight, succeeded in dead-heating with Wild Boy. These two were just in front of Lady Avon and Lorraine, who also dead-heated. It was the last race so that there was no time for a rest before a run off and owners divided.

First of the Arab races was the Midget Plate, in which there was not too good a class, with Najmi slightly better fancied than Real Blood and Scimitar warming at the very end to favouritism. It was quite the biggest surprise of the day as, just when Scimitar had Real Blood and Najmi, who had a very bad run, yet Hermit came through and won comfortably. It is two years since Hermit shewed true form, and though Mr. Kelso must be complimented on his two wins and dead heat, this winner was allowed to run loose.

The six furlong Salsette Plate also saw the favourite, Spearmint, beaten after having a better run than the winner. Ajeel and Recruit led Mumbra, but these were passed by Spearmint on entering the home stretch, only for Dhafer to come along and win under the whip.

Punters had none too good a time in the mile Town Plate when acknowledged stayers like Saree and Vasco were warmly fancied. Saree after the first furlong could never gallop with his field, whereas Vasco had no chance to do anything but place after running last in the early stages. False Start led soon after the start and held his own all the way though Farick put in a game dash down the straight, Vasco and Antica dead-heating for third place.

The fact of Tangaroa being so hopelessly left was the one blot on a splendid day's racing.—Details:—

THE MIDGET PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Hermit, 8st 11lbs..............J Killorn 1
Mr R R S's Scimitar, 9st 7lbs..................J Hill 2
Mr Goculdass' Najmi, 8st 6lbs............Robinson 3
Messrs Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and A Abdoola's } Real Blood, 8st 8lbs...Evans 4

Also Ran:—Mountain King, 9st. 1lb; Sabah, 8st. 12lbs; Disfigure, 8st. 7lbs.; Hishan, 8st. 6lbs; and Gwalior, 8st.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Scimitar, 7 to 2 Najmi, 4 to 1 Real Blood, 6 to 1 Sabah and Hishan, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Mountain King led out followed by Gwalior and Hishan with Najmi last, and after a furlong Scimitar got into second place. At the three furlongs the order was Mountain King, Scimitar, Real Blood, Sabah and Hermit. At the bend the leader was done and up the straight Scimitar led for home. Half way up the distance Hermit came with a great run on the outside and overhauling the leader won by a length. Najmi also coming late snatched third place from Real Blood, placing a length off Scimitar. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 129 on the winner and Rs. 33, 17 and 15 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Hoosein Obayed's Dhafer, 9st 10lbs......Evans 1
Mr D Runchordass' Spearmint, 8st 5lbs...J Killorn 2
Mr P H Burn's Mumbra, 8st 11lbs...R W Fraser 3
Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow, 9st...........Heera 4

Also Ran:—Bendigo, 9st 5lbs; Ajeel, 8st 2lbs, carried 8st 3lbs; Recruit, 8st 2lbs; Great Power 7st 13lbs; carried 8st; Young Salanic, 7st 12lbs; England, 7st 8lbs; Winter, 7st 8lbs; Grey Rose, 7st 7lbs, carried 7st 8lbs; M V O, 7st 4lbs; Nilum 7st, carried 7st 3lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Spearmint, 9 to 2 Dhafer, 9 to 1 Mumbra, 7 to 1 Ajeel and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—In a poor start Nilum got off first with Recruit next, then after half a furlong Ajeel led out with Recruit close up and Mumbra, Spearmint, Young Salanic and Dhafer lying next. At the bend the front pair wasted away and Spearmint followed by Mumbra and Moscow led for home. Up the distance Dhafer came very strongly on the outside and beat the favourite by a neck at the post. 2 lengths between the placed horses. Time—1min. 23 25secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif

Totalizator paid Rs. 65 on the winner and Rs. 18, 14-8 and 18-8 for places.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr J C Galstaun's Winkfield's Melody, 7st 13lbs A Ferguson 1
Mr H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton, 8st 7lbs ....Ames 2
Mr J D Marshall's Craigendoerie, 8st 4lbs J Killorn 3
Mr M Goculdass' Galloping Girl II, 9st 1lbs A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Sugar Apple, 9st. 3lbs, Our State, 9st. Lachlan, 8st. 11lbs, Cairnsmore 8st, 3lbs, Squire Alfred 8st. 2lbs,

Betting:—5 to 2 against each Squire Alfred and Winkfield's Melody, 4 to 1 Lachlan, 6 to 1 Galloping Girl II and Craigendorrie and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Admiral Crichton led out followed by Squire Alfred, Galloping Girl and Lachlan and at the half mile the order after the leader was Winkfield's Melody, Lachlan, Galloping Girl and Squire Alfred. Before the bend was reached Winkfield's Melody overhauled Admiral Crichton and Craigendorrie also joining the pair at the entrance to the straight, an exciting race was witnessed, in which Winkfield's Melody won by a neck. The same distance separated Craigendorrie from Admiral Crichton. Galloping Girl was a good fourth. Time.—1 min. 44 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by J. Ferguson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31 on the winner and Rs. 14, 27-8, and 30 for places.

THE TOWN PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr M Goculdass' False Start, 8st 3lb ....A Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Farick, 7st 8lb ...A Ferguson 2
Mr R R S's Vasco, 9st2lb ....J Hill } Dead Heat
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica, 8st 11lbs Barrett } Dead Heat

Also ran:—Amood, 9st 5lb; Saree, 9st 3lb; Grey Falcon, 8st 13lb; and Mooreed, 7st 12lb.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Saree, 4 to 1 Vasco, 5 to 1 Grey Falcon and False Start, 8 to 1 Antica and Farick, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Grey Falcon, Saree and False Start kicked up at the gate and in an indifferent start Vasco led out soon to be displaced by False Start and the latter followed by Mooreed, Grey Falcon, Antica, Farick and Amood raced to the quarter mile where Farick got into second place and Antica third. Farick challenged the leader up the straight but failed to reach him by half a length. Vasco again coming up dead-heated with Antica for third place, 3-4 length off Farick. Time.—1min. 53 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 104 on the winner and Rs. 19-8, 32, 15 and 16 for places.

THE FLYING PLATE.—About 2 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Wise Bird, 8st 6lbs ....Evans 1
Mr J B's Lovania, 8st 2lbs, carried 8st 3lbs.Barrett 2
Mr E J Marshall's Mereworth, 7st 11lbs.J Killorn 3
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Vigorous, 8st 1lb Southal 4

Also ran:—Tangaroa, 9st 12lbs; Killua, 8st 0lb; Picturesque, 7st 12; Twistum, 7st 8lbs; Manlock, 6st 10lbs, carried 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Tangaroa, 4 to 1 against Picturesque, 6 to 1 against Wise Bird and Vigorous, 8 to 1 against Killua and Mereworth, and longer odds the others.

The Race:—One of the poorest starts ever effected was witnessed and Tangaroa and Manlock, were left standing at the gate. Mereworth led out followed by Twistum, Vigorous and Lovania and at the three furlongs Southal took second place. At the bend the order was Mereworth, Wise Bird, Vigorous and Lovania. Up the straight an excellent race was witnessed between Mereworth, Wise Bird and Lovania, in which the second-named who had gone to the front secured the verdict by a neck from Lovania, the same distance off being Mereworth. Time—1min. 2 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 127 on the winner and Rs. 21-8, 27-8 and 25 for places.

THE GAYE CUP.—6 Furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Wild Boy, 8st 10lb .... Robinson } Dead Heat
Mr Kelso's Russely Rose's 8st 6lb. Evans... } Dead Heat
Messrs Scott and Marshall's Lady Avon, 9st 13lb............................J Killorn. } Dead Heat
Mr Geo Allardice's Lorraine 8st 8lb.. Southal. } Dead Heat

Also ran: Lady Nannie, 9st 6lb; Pantry Girl, 8st 10lb; Minimus, 7st 13lb; Koko, 7st, carried 7st 5lb.

Betting:—Evens Russely Rose, 3 to 1 against Lady Avon; 5 to 1 Lorraine; 6 to 1 Pantry Girl, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Wild Boy was the earliest away but after a furlong was displaced by Lady Avon who followed by Lorraine, Minimus, Pantry Girl and Russely Rose with Lady Nannie lying last raced to the bend where Lorraine assumed command. Up the straight Wild Boy again came up and in front of the second enclosure assumed the lead. Here Russely Rose came with a tremendous rush and going strongly dead-heated with Wild Boy on the post. A length off Lady Avon and Lorraine also dead-heated for the third place. Owners divided the stakes. Time—1 min. 17 secs.

Wild Boy trained by J. Ferguson and Russely Rose by Byramjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 50 and 14 on the winners and Rs. 17-8, 11-8, 15, 12, 11 and 13 for places.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Day.

Wednesday, February 17.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Sermon, The Bedouin, Sham Fight, Sporran, Ebullition, Royalist, Metal Maid, Twistum, Vigorous, Ianthe, Squire Alfred and Sea Spray.

THE STAND PLATE.—Dulcimer, Windy, Chevalier, Sir Galahad, Melbourne, Coquette, Squire Alfred and Arabian Night.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Egypt, Hadee, Lofan, Scarlet, Jarham, Peculiar, Nulli Secundus, Company, Safoog, Gladiator, Hoodaib, Eed, Swalior, Dumra, Colaba, Alma, The Munshi and Ajeel.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Jungwari, Sandid, Vibrona, Perfumer, Deligence, Lanark, Zaki, Turkey, Charkaz, Dorando, Duke of Connaught, Steel, Bayhazar, Fanoos, Shooter, Splendour, Radium, King Emperor, Union Jack, Zoobair Flag, Prince of Wales, New York and Patel.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Lady Grey II., Lady Vera, Naughty Boy, Florric, Amphibea, Lady Vee.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Hooded Falcon, Commander, Saeed, Zer, Lord Kitchener, Mainmoon, Shanwar, Afreed, Darby, Osborne, Surrender, Surkhab, Good Chance, Sir George, Grey Falcon, Rose, Young Gazelle and Ashroff.

RACQUETS.

Yesterday's Results.

OPEN SINGLES.

Capt. M. O. Clarke beat C. A. Ecles—18-13, 15-8, 15-0.

Capt. J. G. Greig beat R. R. Englau—15-8, 15-7, 15-8.

TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLE.

A. L. W. Fosbery and Capt. M. O. Clarke, 2-45 p. m.

OPEN SINGLES.

Col. B. B. Russell and Capt. Leather, 3-30 p. m.
P. M. D. Sanderson and R. M. Laverton, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Cheltenham and Harrow 12 noon, not 8-30 a. m.

SHOOTING.

Poona Divisional Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 15.

The meeting was informally opened this morning, and shooting went on till evening. There is a complete change on the face of the meeting this year, whether for good or for evil time alone will show. One thing is certain, and that is the elements of pot-hunting has vanished. The result is that Volunteers who in former years appeared to regard Poona as a happy hunting ground, have failed to appear, except a solitary representative of the Poona Volunteer Corps. Apart from the practice matches, the whole programme this year aims at earnest rifle shooting in the best interests of the British and Native Army. Pecuniary aspirations are destroyed, and those who are competing at present are facing the stern realities of a soldier's ambition to succeed if he values the importance of marksmanship. The regiments represented on the Wanowrie Range are the Worcesters (Ahmednagar), the Lincolns, the Northamptons, the Leicesters (Belgaum), the 80th Infantry, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 109th Infantry, the 110th Infantry, the 124th Mahrattas and the 123rd Outram's Rifles, or 115 British and 126 Native competitors exclusive of the Poona Volunteers. In view of the number of team competitors it is unfortunate that only the Worcesters and Leicesters should each have entered a team. The Lincolns and Northamptons, strangely enough, are wanting in this respect. The Native units have come to the front admirably in regard to teams. The 80th Infantry have 10, the 3rd Sappers and Miners 5, the 109th Infantry 5, the 114th Mahrattas 10, and the 110th Infantry 1.

The following were yesterday's results:—

Match No. 28.—Tactical Championship. Snap shooting in attack. 200 yards. Head target (no frame)—One foot high, coloured dark green with flesh-coloured face exposed seven times. Capt. Grant, Leicesters, 20 points, Rs 33-8; Pte. Hatton, Leicesters, 20 points, Rs. 33-8; Colr.-Sergt. Pavett, Worcesters, 20 points, Rs. 33-8; Sergt. Henson, Leicesters, 20 points, Rs. 10; Pte. Tizzard, Northamptons, 20 points, Rs. 10; Pte. Fry, Northamptons, 20 points, Rs. 10; Lce.-Corpl Williams, Lincolns, 15 points, Rs. 10; Pte. Toon, Leicesters, 15 points, Rs. 7-8; Pte. Fudge, Worcesters, 15 points, Rs. 7-8; Lce.-Corpl. Yates, Lancasters, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Lce.-Corpl. Dungay, Lincolns, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Pte. Hemings, Northamptons, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Lce.-Corpl. Moreby, Lancasters, 15 points, Rs. 4 8; Lce.-Corpl. Durrance, Northamptons, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Lce.-Corpl. Hamilton, Lincolns, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Sergt. Clarke, Worcesters, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Pte. Gostic, Northamptons, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; Pte. Bartlett, Worcesters, 15 points, Rs. 4-8; and Pte. Wood, Worcesters, 15 points, Rs. 4-8.

Match 56.—Tactical Championship. Snap shooting in attack. 200 yards.—S. B. Mahomed Khan, 3rd S. and M., 25 points, Rs. 9. Naik R. Vandrine, 80th Infantry, 25 points, Rs. 9; Jem. Shaik Ahmed, 114th Mahratta Infantry, 25 points, Rs. 9; Sub. Passa Mari, 3rd S. and M., 25 points, Rs. 9; Naik Abdul Hakim, 80th Infy., 25 points, Rs. 9; Jem. Govinda Raguli, 80th Infy., 25 points, Rs. 9; Sub. Suraj Ali Ahir, 3rd S. and M. 25 points, Rs. 9; Jem. Mahomed Buksh, 109th Infy. 25 points, Rs. 9; Pte, Rama Deoli, 114th Mahrattas, 25 points, Rs. 9; and Hav. Abdul Ahmed Khan, 3rd S and M, 25 points, Rs. 9.

Twelve prizes of Rs. 2. Ten counted out.

Match 64.—Class B. Loophole Teams of 10.

1st, 80th Infy., 40 points, Rs. 250.
2nd, 114th Mahrattas, 20 points, Rs. 179.

Match 57.—Class B., Tactical Championship, 400 yards.—Hav. Chirag-ud-din, 109th Infy., 25 points, Rs. 30; Jem. Mahomed Aziz-ud-din, 80th Infy., 25 points, Rs. 12; Lance.-Naik Arjun Rain, 123rd Infy., 20 points, Rs. 12; Hav. Syed Kasim, 3rd S. and M., 20 points, Rs. 13; Clr.-Hav. Aladitur Khan, 109th Infy., 20 points; Sapper Shinmahissi, 3rd S. and M., 20 points; Sub. Pashati Mari, S. and M., 20 points; Lce.-Naik Shonker Kerkar, 114th Mahrattas, 20 points; Naik Bir Singh, 3rd S. and M., 20 points; and Naik Abdul Hakim, 80th Infy., 15 points.

The Pretoria Cup.

WON BY BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, February 15.

For the seventh time in succession the Port Defence Volunteers team has won the rifle competition for the Pretoria Cup, which carries with it the Championship of Lower Burma.

HOCKEY.

The Laver Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, February 15.

The Laver Hockey Cup Tournament has aroused a great amount of interest this year, twelve local teams and one from Kamptee (the Manchesters) having entered. All the games were decided on the Sappers and Miners ground, where huge crowds assemble daily.

The first tie was between the N. G. S. Railway Co. "A" and the Cheshires. The latter gained an easy win by 6 goals to nil. The Railway "B" Team next tried conclusions with the 95th and 97th Infantry combined, and were also beaten by 6 to nil.

The Mahboob College team succumbed to the superior form and play of the 61st Pioneers, who notched 9 goals to their opponents' one. A tough struggle ensued between the Royal Fusiliers and the Manchesters, the holders of the Cup, and the game ruled even—one all—at this call of time. By a desperate effort the Fusiliers scored a goal in the extra time played and thereby won through an unfortunate misunderstanding.

The 13th Hussars "B" Team did not appear on Thursday to play the local Artillery. Hence the latter were declared winners.

An excellent eleven of senior schoolboys formed a team called the Secunderabad Combine and played good hockey against the Futteh Maidan Gymkhana, beating them on Saturday by 6 goals to nil.

The Committee is presided over by General Mackenzie-Kennedy, and Mr. Ford, 61st Pioneers, is the Secretary.

Mr. Laver, a leading local merchant and donor of the Cup, has sportingly offered a miniature cup to the runners-up this year in place of medals.

THE ALDERSON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 15.

The Hockey Tournament for General Alderson's Challenge Cup and medals concluded this evening when the Northamptons beat the Worcesters by 3 goals to love.

LAWN-TENNIS.

The Punjab Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, February 15.

There were only two games on Saturday afternoon in the Punjab Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament, but both were very interesting. That which attracted most attention was the game in the Gentlemen Doubles between E. M. Atkinson and L. S.n's Deane, and Captain A. W. Davies and J. C. S. Rendall. In the opinion of all, this meeting provided an exhibition of the prettiest lawn-tennis that has ever been seen in Lahore. Although during the first set it seemed as if Atkinson and Deane were to have an easy time, their opponents made considerable improvement in their game in the second set—an improvement which they maintained to the end. Atkinson and Deane had very difficult business before them, and it was only after extremely hard playing that they won the match. Both sides were fairly evenly matched, the advantage lying to the winners in Atkinson whose play was really a wonderful exhibition of accurate judgment. Of the other two Rendall was somewhat better as an all round player, but Davies' service was superior to any of the four. Where the latter two fared worst was in their lack of combination. Atkinson and Deane on the other hand worked perfectly together. Mention should be made of the frequent fine rallies that occurred. There was some most exciting play in this direction, each side being very quick to recover any awkwardly placed ball. The final of the Ladies' Single fell, after a splendid game, to Miss Deane. Results:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

E. M. Atkinson and L. S. Deane beat Capt. H. W. Davies and J. C. S. Rendall—6-0, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Deane beat Mrs. Leslie Jones—2-6 6-2, 6-3.

South India Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, February 15.

The South India Lawn-Tennis Championship was won on Saturday by Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., who beat Mr. H. J. Allen by two sets to love.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Graham beat Mr. Milne and Captain Low in the final round of the Open Doubles and Mr. Graham also won the Handicap Singles, beating Captain Redfern in the final.

In the Ladies' Handicap Doubles, Miss Sargent and Miss Frier beat Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Todd; for the Mixed Doubles (Open) Mrs. Hall and Mr. Wilkieson beat Mrs. Todd and Mr. McIver; while in the Handicap Competition Miss Edward and Captain Low beat Miss Sargent and Mr. Pelly. Lady Benson presented the prizes to the winners.

THE VICEREGAL SHOOT.

A Good Bag.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LOHAPARA CAMP, February 15.

On Friday the Viceroy and party bagged one tiger. The next day Lord Minto, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, started out from camp about 4 a. m., in quest of rhinoceros or buffalo. Though herds of each were seen, His Excellency was unable to obtain a shot at a bull of either specie and so returned to camp, without having fired a shot, at 1 p.m.

To-day better fortune favoured the party, and one buffalo and one rhinoceros were shot. Two other fine bull rhinoceros as well as cows and calves broke through the line, one elephant being upset by their onslaught, but no damage was done. The jungle is very thick and only the admirable arrangement of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Mr. Copeland, the Forest Officer, enable the difficulties to be overcome.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 51·5 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

Character of the season.—Sowings of the cane crop last year were greatly restricted partly in consequence of the effects of the famine and partly owing to the want of general rain in the spring months when this crop is put into the ground. The crop germinated well except in some districts of Oudh and of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions where the seed canes were defective. Irrigation was frequently insufficient owing to the drought, and hot winds and insects caused severe local damage. The autumn rains were adequate in July and August, but in September they were very scanty. The months of October, November and December have been rainless. The rainy season, on the whole, was beneficial to the cane crop but the drought which followed caused severe damage. Crushing has been somewhat delayed by the scarcity of labour resulting from the severe epidemic of malaria; in the western districts it began about the end of November or beginning of December: and in the rest of the province about the end of December or early in January.

Area.—During the preceding three years the area under the cane crop steadily increased and in 1907 it stood at 1,481,737 acres—the largest on record. In the year of report it has fallen to 1,119,413 acres, which is the smallest figure since 1904. Compared with 1907 the decrease amounts to 362,324 acres or 24 per cent., and to 7 per cent. each when compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years. The districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Hamirpur and Naini Tal exhibit slight increases: but in the remaining districts there has been a decrease which in the Gorakhpur division amounted to 93,289 acres, in Benares to 52,273 acres, in Lucknow to 47,264 acres and in Fyzabad to 69,673 acres.

Outturn.—In the Meerut division no serious damage is reported, and the cane crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere the prospects of the crop as reported in the second forecast issued in October last have deteriorated in consequence of the damage caused by drought and insects. The loss has been specially serious in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh, where the crop was unhealthy from the beginning and where the estimated outturn varies from 50 to 60 per cent. In Rohilkhand the crop is estimated at 70 per cent., in Agra at 75 and in Allahabad at 80 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 70 per cent. compared with 60 per cent. last year. The outturn in terms of gur is estimated at 22,967,000 maunds compared with 24,955,000 maunds last year. The decrease amounts to 8 per cent. and is due to the short acreage sown. Prices of the raw product are at present almost the same as at the corresponding period of 1908.

No sugar or gur is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

Sir T. Wynne and the Hon. Mr. Harvey have returned to Calcutta.

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HIGH COURT.—FEB. 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

After Appellate Side Work is Over.

Chamber Matter for Judgment.

452-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs Gordhan Dalukh and others Madhowji K and L Hiralal and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co, for postponement.
256-07 Wadia G and Co Esmail Ibrahim vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Payne and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
1026-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsadinsha vs Cookiksha Jalasha and others Edgelow G W and Co.
1029-08 Payne and Co Aga Shamsudinsha vs Maleck Taj Bagum widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738 07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
712-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Daruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Decree Absolute.

177-07 Crawford and Co The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another vs Manordas Lachmondas and others.

For Consent Decree.

918-07 Thakerdas A G Jinibai widow vs Jinibai widow and others Thakerdas and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

3-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co part heard.

Short Cause.

893-08 Malvi H M and Co Kapaji Dholaji and Co a firm vs Janbai widow and others, part heard.

Long Cause.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Rayba Javeri and others Chothia M B part heard.
709-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedally Tool Gaiker and others Ardeshir H D and R.

For Postponement.

558-08 Payne and Co Allybhoy Mulla Jeevanji vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and others Bicknell M and Co.
651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuroanancy alias Vithal Shunker Galvebai Dickshit D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-03 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

44-06 Bhaisanker K and G Vauchand Jaitadas A firm vs Devchand Permanand and another Raghavaya B N.
883-08 Jehangir J and B Bhugvandas Valji vs Bhavrao Ramchandra Shamrao M and H.
900-08 Crawford B and Co Ludwig Adolf Blacheck and others vs Charles J Gresengrass.
957-08 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Moolji Bros and Joomani vs Wasoodev Vadavrao Deshmukh
992-08 Bhaisanker K G Rawji Sanskatchand a firm vs Waman Vithal Burve and another.
1020-08 T A Ghandy Bai Mani widow and others vs Dharsey Cullianji and another.
1044-08 Jehangir M and S Goolabchand Amichand vs Vincent N S Pereira Rayadaya B and N.
8-09 Jehangir M and S Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar vs Ruttonchand Keshrichand Chocksey.
33-09 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs Narandas Banarsidas Bhaisanker K and G.
38-09 Daphtary A and D Maneckchand Hirachand Jaseera vs Pherozsha Vicaji,
46-09 Thakerdas and Co R Ditmar Brumer Bros W and Co vs Sahraji Behraji the firm.
55-09 Daphtary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Das Goolam Hoosain Esaji and others Bicknell M and R.
61-09 Smetham B and Co Sardarmal Jetunmal and other vs Dhondu B Navekar.
68-09 Bhaisanker K and G Magoomal Jethanand a firm vs Lalchand Chelaram.

Long Causes.

793-04 Wadia G and Co Nandlal Thakerseydas and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co part heard.
181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmalli Abdulla and others Tyabji D and Co.
896-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P for postponement.
908-07 Edgelow G W and Mirza Mir Kashain Bibi Sakina widow and others.
756:07 Takurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R K and Co K D Shroff.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Bhakibhoy and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05 Unwalla and F Safoorabai widow and other vs Abdoolabhai Khatibhai and others Little and Co.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchunder Lallji vs Lallji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co K L and M.
547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.

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TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be present in the University Library punctually at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to robe and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-15 P.M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P.M.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th February, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB 16, 1909.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

THE bi-monthly letters of our Australian correspondent give our readers useful and reliable particulars of the political and economic situation under the Southern Cross, where a Government of Labour-Socialists is now holding office, for the second time in Commonwealth history, with the support of the Protectionist party under the leadership of the ex-Premier, Mr. Alfred Deakin. As, however, the Colonial Immigration Leagues are actively canvassing for Anglo-Indian settlers, and a few months hence there will be a new election for the Federal House of Representatives—which is the dominant factor in the Commonwealth Government,—it will be interesting to review the existing position and the probabilities of the future for the benefit of any who may be contemplating an exchange of domicile to the most democratic section of our Empire. Lord Northcote, who is still gratefully remembered in Bombay, has recently returned to England on the completion of his term of the Australian Governor-Generalship, and has revealed some of his impressions of his change in a speech which reaches us by last week's mail. The principal points which he touched upon were the growth of Socialism and its consequent absorption of the administrative machinery, the need for an enhanced white population, and the devotion of the Colonists to the doctrines of Protection. These are the outstanding features of a situation which has been gradually evolved since the formation of the Commonwealth eight years ago, and one result of the decision of the Australians to protect their indigenous productions and manufactures by a high tariff is visible in the appreciable enhancement of prices for the majority of commodities which has raised the cost of living considerably. This is one fact that Anglo-Indians might take note of, as it finds no place in the specious literature issued by the Immigration Bureaus, and people with modest incomes who decide to settle there will discover that the cheap era, which used to be an inducement twenty years ago, has been replaced by one that will grow dearer as time goes on and fresh Socialist ideals are added to the scheme of Government. Even Tasmania, to which the earliest Anglo-Indian colonists were attracted forty years since by its physical and climatic perfections and the moderate cost of living, has succumbed to the wave of advancing prices, and is now as costly a place to reside in as any of the South Coast towns of England in which so many of our "sun-dried bureaucrats" settle down on relinquishing the cares of office in the East.

But the most astonishing aspect of the Australian situation is the rapid assimilation by its people of the Socialist cults with which Mr. Keir-Hardie and his school are striving to indoctrinate the British electorate. The old aphorism that "Jack's as good as his master," and in the colonies needs State protection against the rapacity of the latter, has led to the devising of the most elaborate system of Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts that the world has yet witnessed. A perusal of their provisions and the proceedings authorised by them, combined with the knowledge that every trade in Australia has a powerful league to protect the interests of its members, would lead one to suppose that finality had been reached in this direction and that it would be impossible to carry State intervention further without risking economic disaster. The ex-Premier, however, who is a militant protectionist, and owed his three years of office to the support of the Labour party, was prepared to extend the principle to a degree which aroused the indignation and opposition of the manufacturers and employes, and eventually resulted in his own undoing. Mr. Deakin's revised scheme for the enhancement of official interference in commercial affairs contemplated the delegation of powers to the Board of Trade and Excise to "divide the Commonwealth into industrial districts and declare definite rates of wages for every protected industry, subject only to variations in the cost of living in the districts in which the factions are situated. There was also to be a salaried Board with enormous powers of control over industry, requiring the registration of all factories and compelling manufacturers to supply confidentially any data demanded, besides furnishing at regular intervals returns of wages." And severe penalties were provided for the infraction of these drastic regulations.

Under the terms of the Constitution the powers of the Federal Parliament are very considerable, but it was felt that the acceptance of the new protection would result in the abrogation of the authority of the local legislative bodies to control and regulate this section of their economic affairs. "Protests against it were immediately made and one of the colonies spoke of secession from the Union as being preferable to submission to Mr. Deakin's dictatorship. There is no doubt, however, that these extraordinary proposals would have become Commonwealth law in November last if the Labourite Parliamentarians had not, in response to the ukase of their leader, Mr. Fisher, suddenly withdrawn their support from the protectionist Cabinet. This repudiation of Mr. Deakin's project which was both dramatic and wholly unexpected at once resulted in his resignation as it left him with about a dozen adherents in a House numbering seventy-five. He was succeeded in office by the leader who had wrecked his Government, and as neither of the three parties in the Federal Assembly are strong enough to carry on the administration, the dissolution of Mr. Fisher's Cabinet is dependant upon the support of the Protectionists. This has been promised under certain conditions and the Labourites will probably hold office until the next general election, a few months hence. All parties are now actively preparing for the coming campaign which will decide whether the Australia of the future is to be dominated by Labour ideals and their resultant legislation, or if a coalition of the Liberals and Protectionists will succeed in capturing the polls and restoring economic sanity to the land under the Southern Cross. It is not easy to forecast the probable results of this momentous struggle, but it appears likely that if the two minor parties can arrange their differences they will be strong enough to win the anti-Labourite sections of the electorate, which are still numerically large, and take office with a fair working majority by the middle of the current year. The Socialists, however, are confident that even if defeat awaits them at the next election, victory will be theirs in the end, as the conversion of the whole of the proletariat to the new ideals is merely a question of time, and when this has been achieved, Australia will not be a desirable place for Anglo-Indians wanting a peaceful and inexpensive domicile, for it will become one of the most law-ridden countries in the world, and State intervention will permeate all its domestic and commercial concerns. Besides the curious convolution of its politics the Commonwealth is remarkable for its determination to preserve the racial purity of its subjects and the measures which have been adopted for that purpose. This decision has resulted in the prohibition of all coloured immigration (and even skilled European workmen who might compete with local artisans are discouraged or penalised) and tropical Australia which is sorely in need of Asiatics to develop its vast latent resources is apparently condemned to remain deserted because the colonials are apprehensive of defilement by the advent of cheap labour if the existing laws are relaxed. There are already indications that the Japanese intend to contest the question of their exclusion from our great dependancy when the agreement between their Government and England expires six years hence, and will probably make its renewal conditional upon their admission to citizenship in its northern zone. The Australians are fully aware of this intention and the knowledge of it was one of the chief causes of the recent rapturous ovation given to Admiral Sperry's Armada, as American and Commonwealth sentiments are agreed upon the destiny of the Pacific and the countries it contains. It will be apparent from this brief consideration of the situation that the future of Australia is among the most interesting of the world's problems and may have important consequences in history, while Anglo-Indians who regard it as a possible abiding place at the close of their Oriental careers will follow coming political and cognate developments with special attention.

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SERVICE CHANGES. THE circumstantial statement made the other day that Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is to take the place of Mr. McConochie as Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, is happily unfounded. But other rumours of changes are current which will attract public attention. Mr. Robertson having gone on leave, Mr. P. J. Mead acts as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor until the return of Mr. C. Cuningham Watson from furlough, when he will permanently take over the duties of the office. Another more important change, which is being discussed, is the probable removal of Mr. A. C. Logan to make room for Mr. Drew as Commissioner of Customs, notwithstanding the understanding that Customs appointments were to be interfered with as little as possible and the fact that Mr. Drew has had only the very slightest experience in the Department and has put in very little service in Bombay. Then again we hear that Mr. J. P. Orr, now on furlough, is to succeed Mr. Owen Dunn, as Chairman of the Improvement Trust. Why a Civil Servant is to have the position is not clear, but we may expect a flutter in the dove-cots of the Public Works Department if the rumour is true. Of course a Civilian proves successful whatever post he may be called upon to occupy, but we doubt if it is wise policy to select any but a skilful engineer for this particular position where something more than mere administrative ability is required. Other rumours are current, quite as surprising as these, but we regard them as more incredible. Still if a Civilian is to take over one of the very few "plums" of the Public Works Department we need not be surprised if we have one as Bishop, another as Director of Public Instruction and a third as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay. Why they are kept out of the Chief Justiceship and the Advocate Generalship we cannot tell. It is an excellent thing to be a Civilian. Those mystic letters "I.C.S." after a man's name are passports to every appointment under the Indian sun except two, or probably three. And how long those will be closed to Civilians we should not like to say ; probably not long.

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THE PRODUCTS OF INDIA. SEEING that the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India" by Sir George Watt was first published in 1885 and that the volume has long been out of print it cannot be said that there is no want for the new volume on the same subject which has been published by the same author. Published by a private firm of publishers the book really emanates from the desire expressed by Government that the old volume should be brought up to date. The first step was to appoint Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, the kindly Director of Kew Gardens, as supervisor, and he at once made the suggestion of a small committee in communication with the author. A thoroughly representative committee was appointed and the work commenced in 1904, and when one considers that the book consists of some twelve hundred pages of small type, the matter being arranged in dictionary form, it is surprising that it should have been completed in three years. In saying that the book is arranged like a dictionary, while correct, it hardly expresses what has actually been done. There may be faults and there may be inaccuracies, but on the whole one can only be glad that so much information has been collected in such a small space. Each item is given in its proper order so that the search for knowledge may be as easy as possible, and under each heading is given information such as may be sought by the practical man, the scientist, historian or philologist. In compiling the book great reference has been made to the series of "Ledgers" prepared and published by the Reporter on Economic Products. In concluding his preface Sir George Watt says: "The primary objects kept in view have been to restrict observation to what concerns India and to make the work of practical value to the commerce and industry of that country." We think he is to be congratulated on having so successfully achieved his object.

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THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY. A VERY important conference was held in Bombay on Friday last, over which the Governor presided, to settle the points of dispute which have arisen between the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay Port Trust relative to the provision of terminal accommodation and warehouses in Bombay for the use of the grain, seed and cotton trade. Briefly, the position was this. The Port Trust are desirous of making a very big reclamation between Mazagon and Sewri, on which they propose to build a large installation of goods depots and warehouse to deal with cotton and grain and seed trade. They propose to lay down a large system of sidings giving railway access to these depots and connecting the same with the G. I. P. Harbour Branch. Difficulties had arisen with the G. I. P. relative to the effect this proposed Port Trust development might have on the Railway Company's business at Wadi Bunder. The future of the railway connection with the Port Trust system and several other side issues of considerable importance had also arisen. His Excellency the Governor has been giving great attention to the settlement of the claims of the different interests involved and during the last week was in close consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey and the President of the Railway Board, who had both visited Bombay specially in connection with this matter and had had frequent conferences with the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. On Friday last His Excellency the Governor met the representatives of the various interests involved and placed before them proposals for a settlement which were cordially accepted. The main points of this settlement are (1) that the Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bridge stations are to be available for use by consignors, without the Port Trust using undue influence to divert trade to the Port Trust depots; (2) the Port Trust are to be allowed to build depots and to have a railway with all the rights of a railway under the Railway Act and to have a junction with the G. I. P. harbour Branch; and (3) the G. I. P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways are to quote the same charges to the junction with the Port Trust Railway as they quote their own termini in Bombay. Under this arrangement, the additional terminal accommodation in Bombay which the confined space available at Wadi and Carnac Bunder stations will be unable to provide for will be provided by the Port Trust without undue competition arising between the Railways and the Port Trust. Government is to be congratulated on devising terms which satisfy both parties and while reconciling divergent interests prevents unnecessary expenditure.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 23rd January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 144,213 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 44,041 in the earnings.

DURING the stay of the American Fleet in Egyptian waters the Officers and men bought 2,200,000 Egyptian cigarettes.

THE number of old-age pensions granted in the United Kingdom up to the 31st December was 596,038 viz., 338,948 in England, 21,956 in Wales, 64,769 in Scotland, and, 170,365 in Ireland.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NEW COMMERCIAL AGENT.

Australian Navy.

HEAVY SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

° MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 1.

A GREAT deal of importance, from the producers' point of view, attaches to the Government experiment in sending Mr. G. A. W. Pope, Manager of the Produce Depot, to London to replace Mr. A. E. M. Norton as Commercial Agent for this State. Since his appointment, several years ago, Mr. Norton has acted with conspicuous success. His sound commercial experience prior to his selection for the post fitted him admirably for the business of opening up new avenues of trade, which has expanded beyond all expectation, and the Government, with the object of still further catering for the English market, have decided to recall Mr. Norton temporarily to enable him to come into closer touch with South Australian producers and advise them on important subjects connected with that trade. Meanwhile Mr. Pope, whose organising ability at this end has been marked by equal success, will go to London to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the people who consume South Australian products, and when he returns to South Australia twelve months hence the added knowledge of both managers should result in a still more remarkable expansion of the South Australian export trade. The Minister of Agriculture (Hon. L. O'Loughlin) a few days ago admitted that the exchange was an experiment, but expressed the confident hope that it would be fraught with the happiest results for South Australia. Our success up to date in the English market has been won in the face of the strongest trade rivalry, and our position will only be held by a very careful regard for the consumers' wishes, as well as up-to-date trade organisation. Business nowadays owes a great deal to judicious advertising, a fact that South Australia has been slow to recognise. One of our keenest trade rivals is Canada, who for many years has shown the greatest activity in catering, not only for British trade but for British immigrants, with the result that she has reaped a magnificent harvest. Canada's latest idea, to bring her products under the notice of the English consumer, is to engage huge motor cars, load them with Canadian produce, and send them through the different counties, together with a skilled lecturer to describe the products. It is not quite clear that this or a similar policy could be adopted by South Australia in England with the same success, because this State has had no difficulty up to the present in finding a ready market for all produce sent to the mother country. The most prudent policy for South Australia would appear to be to expand the trade along the lines laid down by Mr. Norton, and then when the business has grown to dimensions which will necessitate the constant employment of a much larger rural population in South Australia the more aggressive methods at present being adopted by Canada might be put into force with profit. For the present South Australia should see to it that she holds the trade she has secured, and that can best be done by keeping up a constant supply of a high standard to meet requirements.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

His Excellency the Governor-General, who took up his official residence at Marble Hill on January 21, at the invitation of the South Australian Government, has been prompt to express his appreciation of the remarkable beauty of the hills as a site for a country home. On Friday the Acting Premier (Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick), received the following letter from his Excellency :—"My rosiest anticipations of Marble Hill and its charms have been more than fulfilled, and I have no words to express my admiration and delight with everything that I have seen. Nothing could exceed the comfort of the house, and the admirable arrangements that have been so kindly made for our arrival, and although, of course, it is not a good day for seeing the view, I have seen enough to recognise how beautiful the country must look on a bright clear day. Thanks to the wonderful kindness and generosity of the South Australian Government, we have a prospect of a most delightful two months' stay in this State, and I cannot sufficiently thank you and your colleagues for all that you have done. I have written to Mr. Price to sympathise with him in his illness, and to tell him how grateful we all are for the courteous action which has, for the next two months, placed us in so delightful a country.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

An altogether new phase of the Australian naval defence problem is likely to come before the Federal Government soon in connection with the question of whether the negotiations with the Admiralty begun by Mr. Deakin should be continued or whether a fresh policy shall be initiated. A thorough examination of the entire constitutional position of the Australian Government, in relation to the creation of an Australian Navy, has led to the discovery that there is sufficient Imperial legislation in existence to enable the Commonwealth to go straight ahead with the purchase or building of vessels, the raising of naval forces, and, above all, the settlement of the whole of the issues connected with the "control" of the future Navy. The legislation is contained in a long-forgotten Act of the Imperial Parliament, the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865. This measure gives the Parliament of the Australasian Commonwealth and the proper legislative authority of any oversea dominion of the King the fullest possible powers with respect to a local navy. It empowers the colonies to provide vessels, raise naval forces, and commission officers, subject only to the restrictions that the discipline must be that of the British Navy, and that certain regulations must be approved by the King in Council. Apart from given technical matters, the forces raised by the colony under the 1865 Act are to be subject exclusively to the provisions made as aforesaid by the proper legislative authority of the colony. Under Clause 5 the King in Council is empowered to issue special commissions to officers serving in the colonial forces, and under Clause 8 the Admiralty is enabled to authorise any officer of the British navy of the rank of captain and above that rank to exercise in any colony its own powers. The preceding clause enables the Admiralty to accept any offer of the use of the colony's naval forces provided the offer is made by the Government of the colony concerned. The most interesting clause and the one which touches the very control dispute, over which Mr. Deakin has had so much trouble with the Admiralty, is that which preserves to a colony the complete mastery of its ships unless it voluntarily hands them over to the Admiralty. It runs thus :—"It shall be lawful for her Majesty in Council from time to time as occasion requires, and on such conditions as seem fit, to authorise the Admiralty to accept any offer for the time being made, or to be made, by the Government of the colony, to place at her Majesty's disposal any vessel of war provided by the Government, and the men and officers from time to time serving therein, and while any vessel, accepted by the Admiralty under such authority, is at the disposal of her Majesty, such vessel of war shall be of the Royal Navy, and the men and officers from time to time serving in such vessel shall be deemed to all intents and purposes officers of the Royal Navy, and shall accordingly be subject to all the enactments and regulations for the time being in force for the discipline of the Royal Navy." In order to make it clear that all through the Act a completely self-supporting local navy owned, managed, and controlled by the colonial Legislature is contemplated, clause 9 provides that in the ordinary course no charge on the revenues of the United Kingdom is to be made under the measure. If occasion does arise for the expenditure of the British taxpayers' money in connection with the local colonial navy, a special vote has to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. It is claimed by a very influential section of the Federal Parliament that if the Fisher Government care to do so they can cut the knot of the difficulties engendered by the Deakin correspondence with the Admiralty by simply falling back on the Act of 1865.

RECORD SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND.

After an exciting chase in Sydney on Wednesday a party of alleged smugglers in a fast steam launch were overtaken by Customs officials, who succeeded in making a record haul of contraband. In all 867 tins of opium, contained in six sacks, and valued at about £3,500, were secured. The steam launch "Warreember" was seized, her machinery disconnected, and the master of the vessel and a Chinese were placed under arrest. Boarding Officers Ford, McManus, and Bragg noticed the "Warreember" cruising outside, and as their suspicions were aroused it was determined to watch the launch. The Customs launch was taken a couple of miles outside, and careful watch was also kept by other officials by means of powerfull telescopes from the signal station at South Head. The "Warreember" followed the "Empire" down the coast, and when six or seven miles from the Heads the launch was observed to steam right under the stern of the "Empire." In the few minutes which followed several parcels were tranferred from the steamer to the launch. The Customs officers resolved to allow the "Warreember" to return to port, and their launch made for a position just inside South Head. It was some hours before the "Warreember" put in an appearance, and not until 7 o'clock did she enter the Heads. The "Warreember" steered a course for the China Navigation Company's wharf, and the Customs launch put on steam to catch up with her. For the first time those on the "Warreember" realised that they had been watched, and turning round she was headed for Blues Point. She steamed alongside the wharf at Blues Point, and before she was brought to a standstill two of those on board jumped ashore and made good their escape. A few moments later the Customs launch was alongside the "Warreember," and Ford, McManus, and Bragg sprang on board. On the main deck they found and seized the opium. The launch was also seized and brought to the Customs boat-shed. Ah Way, a storekeeper, and Edward Merchant, an engineer, were before the Water Police Court charged with opium smuggling. It was stated then that the opium seized consisted of 867 tins, valued roughly at £2,500, and that the maximum penalty which could be imposed for the offence was about £6,000. The accused were remanded on heavy bail.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND TOM MANN.

A demonstration in which about 4,000 people took part, was held in connection with the Broken Hill strike in the Domain on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Josiah Thomas, Postmaster-General, who addressed the gathering, justified his presence as a Minister of the Crown, because of his right to plead in the interests of humanity. When the interests of property clashed with the interests of humanity, he said, representative men had no right to consider the interests of property for a single moment. (Cheers.) A fair and just proposal on the part of the Proprietary Company, if they could not make ends meet, would be to make calls to carry on during a certain amount of temporary depression. He regretted very much as a Minister of the Crown that Tom Mann had been arrested. He regretted it in the interests of law and order, because he believed one of the greatest forces of peace and quietness was that same Tom Mann, who had the men under his control. He moved :—"That it is necessary to contribute as well as possible to help the women and children of the locked-out miners at Broken Hill."

The resolution was carried. Another resolution, which was also adopted, was :—"This meeting of citizens of New South Wales emphatically protests against the action of Stipendiary Magistrate Barnett, at Broken Hill, in imposing extraordinary conditions of bail upon Tom Mann, on the ground that everybody in the eyes of law is innocent until proved guilty; and further, we regard it as an arrogant invasion of the liberty of the subject."

PUGILIST AND HIGH-CLASS DRAMA.

"Tommy" Burns has decided to become an actor and a theatrical manager. On Thursday he signed an agreement with Mr. Wilson, the lessee of the Bijoy Theatre, for a lease of the building for three years. In an interview Burns said :—"I intend going in for a high class kind of drama, and with that object in view will bring out from America some of the leading companies. Mr. Keating, my brother-in-law, who has been connected with the theatrical business in America for many years, will act as my manager, and what he does not know about the game is not worth knowing. My lease will commence from March 1 next. It is my intention to encourage Australian talent, which I have a good opinion of, as well as providing the public with the best material money can secure The theatre will be known as the Burns Theatre. My Melbourne season with Mr. Rickards ends to-night. After that I will show for a week at Adelaide and a fortnight in Western Australia. After the termination of my agreement with Mr. Rickards I intend touring Australia with a drama written by George Darrell and entitled 'Fame and Fortune.' I am to appear in a part, but in what character has not yet been definitely decided. As to boxing, my connection with the ring has ended—that is unless Johnson gives me another chance. Mr. McIntosh asked me before he left for England if I would meet Johnson in London if it could be arranged, and I said that I would."

A.

° By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

CHANNEL FLEET COMMAND.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AGREED TO.

An Enormous Fleet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

It is officially announced that Lord Charles Beresford will vacate the Command of the Channel Fleet on March 24th. The more important vessels of the Channel Fleet will then form a Second Division of the main Fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne. Vice-Admiral Neville has been appointed to command the nucleus of vessels which will form the Third and Fourth Divisions.

This announcement appears to confirm the statement published in the "Daily Mail," of placing every commissioned ship in British waters totalling 150 under the supreme command of Vice-Admiral Sir William May.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Views on Lord Morley's Scheme.

INTERVIEW BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Aga Khan entered a nursing home on Saturday. He announces that he has been ordered by his medical advisers to abstain from correspondence for some weeks. Nevertheless, in view of the gravity of the situation he received a representative of the "Times" and communicated at length his views on Lord Morley's scheme. His Highness emphasised the impossibility, for years to come, of welding the vastly different nationalities of Hindus and Mahomedans into one nation. He protested against granting Hindus political supremacy, which circumstances would compel them to use. He regretted Lord Morley's adherence to numerical strength for determining the number of representatives of communities. He expressed himself as disappointed at Lord Morley's refusal to appoint a Mahomedan member on the Executive Council and suggested meeting the difficulty by appointing a Hindu and a Mahomedan as advisers to the Viceroy without portfolio, but with emoluments of Members of Council.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

More Troops Sent Forward.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Reuter wires from Teheran that two regiments with three guns have been despatched to Kazvin, half way to Resht, probably to await an opportunity of effective intervention at Resht.

THE MOROCCAN AGREEMENT.

German Honour for M. Cambon.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Kaiser has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle on M. Cambon, on the occasion of the signature of the Moroccan Agreement between Germany and France.

MORE SHOCKS AT MESSINA.

Buildings Collapse.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

As a result of severe earthquake shocks, all the standing buildings in Messina have collapsed. Shocks are general in Sicily and Southern Italy.

LEGAL CHANGES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, Lord-Advocate for Scotland, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal. Mr. Alexander Ure, Solicitor-General, will replace him.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in London last evening.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The death is announced of the Duke of Westminster's heir from appendicitis.

[Earl Grosvenor is only a little over four years old, having been born on November 16, 1904. He was a god-son of the King.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day, and the s.s. "Malwa" left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p. m. to-day.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

New Grand Vizier Appointed.

FRESH CABINET FORMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Hilmi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier and has formed a new Cabinet. Rifaat Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, has been appointed Foreign Minister. Ali Riza has been re-appointed Minister for War and will also take the Ministry for Marine.

LATER.

Forthe moment the Committee of Union and Progress has triumphed, but it is manifest that the existence of this "imperium in imperio" excites many misgivings. This is especially the case as, even if Kiamil Pasha acted unconstitutionally in dismissing Ministers, the Chamber's refusal to hear Kiamil was illegal. Moreover, the reading in the Chamber of a telegram from naval officers protesting against the conduct of Government is severely condemned by public opinion and has provoked a counter demonstration from a majority of the officers in the Navy.

THE SOMALI RAID.

Mullah's Peace Overtures.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Advices from Aden state that it is rumoured that the Mullah has made overtures for peace, promising to return the looted camels and compensate the relations of friendlies who have been killed.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Lecture at Edinburgh.

LORD MORLEY'S "POLITICAL LOLLIPOPS."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Bepin Chandra Pal, lecturing at Edinburgh, described Lord Morley's reforms as political lollipops, which they did not want. He recognised that the future would be better if it were worked out as a peaceful revolution like that in Turkey. He did not desire to increase the struggle and he deprecated lawless methods.

BRITISH AND INDIAN ARMIES.

Grading of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Notifications appear in Indian Army Orders regarding the grading of regimental officers of the Indian Army and the promotion of captains of the British Service on admission to the Indian Army by transfer or exchange. The Secretary of State for India has decided that officers of the Indian Army of and above the rank of captain shall be graded regimentally according to the dates of their substantive rank in the Indian Army, or when these are identical, the dates of their last substantive rank. This rule does not apply to officers who have been selected for appointment as commandant or second-in-command of a regiment or battalion.

Subalterns will be graded in their corps amongst themselves according to dates of their first commission, or in case of officers formerly of Royal Marines, from date from which their service reckons for promotion in the Indian Army.

These orders will be given effect to immediately, except as regards captains who attained that rank in the British Service with more or less than four years' service and who have not had the date of such promotion readjusted on admission to the Indian Army.

These officers will be graded according to the new rule on promotion to the rank of major. Officers already appointed to the command of a squadron or double company will not be required to revert in consequence of this rule in supersession of existing orders. The Secretary of State for India has also approved the following rules for regulating the promotion of captains of the British Service on admission to the Indian Army by transfer or exchange:—

A captain who attained that rank before completing nine years' service will be required to give an undertaking in writing that he is willing to revert to the rank of lieutenant. He will be promoted again to captain from the day following that on which he completed or will complete nine years' service. A captain who attained that rank after that nine years' service will receive an ante-date of promotion to the day following that on which he completed nine years' service. Adjustment of dates in accordance with these rules will not affect the pay drawn prior to admission to the Indian Army.

SIBI HORSE FAIR.

A Baluchi Raid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The annual Horse Fair at Sibi last week was a very successful affair and some remarkably fine animals were brought in from the surrounding districts for display.

There was a large gathering of Baluchi Chiefs to witness the sport, an interesting feature of the entertainment being a Baluchi raid which showed the determination and boldness with which the raiders capture camels notwithstanding the fierce opposition of the camel drivers. The weather was perfect for such an occasion and the sports were thoroughly enjoyed by all who witnessed and all who took part in them.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

THE Territorial officer like the Territorial horse may play more than one part. Owing to the lack of officers it has been decided that any belonging to the Reserve of Officers may join the Territorial Army on the condition that they rejoin their Regular unit in the event of mobilization. The first appointment of this kind is that of a lieutenant, late Grenadier Guards, Reserve of Officers, to be Captain in the 7th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, which, of course, will lose the services of a captain should a mobilization take place. There is a great scarcity of officers in the Territorial Force and makeshifts of this kind, that may deprive the Force of some of its best officers at a time when it most requires their services, do not appear to be very satisfactory.

The Garrison Artillery are hard put to it to find drafts for foreign service and the companies are much depleted in consequence. The fact is that the Home Establishment is quite inadequate to meet the demands made upon it by the foreign service companies and, as it is, an insufficient number of gunners are left to man the coast defences. An enquiry is now being held into the matter as the men are complaining at getting such a short spell at home before having to go off again on foreign service.

Mr. Haldane in a recent speech deplored the falling off in the study of modern languages at our public schools. There are at these schools a large number of boys in the Army classes who are prohibited by the regulations from taking up both French and German for the entrance examination to Woolwich and Sandhurst and in these days of school work at high pressure there is certainly no leisure left a boy to take up the study of a language, by which he cannot in any way score in the examination that is to determine his future career. Little fault can be found with the present syllabus of the Army examination; it has been drawn up on common sense lines and is much more satisfactory than any previously devised schemes of this kind. To possess any chance of success the candidate for a commission in the Army must make really strenuous efforts; it is all work at high pressure. Many of the boys belong to the School Cadet Corps, now known as the Officers Training Corps. By serving for two years in the Corps, attending one training camp, in addition to passing an examination in elementary tactics, a candidate will gain an extra 200 marks in the Army examination which may be the means of getting him through. With all the education and all the cramming, for it seems that the public schools must have recourse to cramming as much as the private tutor, the examiners continue to report on the inability of so many of the candidates to express themselves intelligently and concisely in their own language, while in many cases spelling and hand-writing is said to be most indifferent.

Much is being accomplished to ameliorate the conditions of a soldier's life. In this respect the Royal Mariners are considerably better off than their comrades in the Line. The Admiralty seems to have more liberal ideas on matters pertaining to the accommodation and comfort of those serving under it. Quarters furnished by the Admiralty have an air of comfort never attained in War Office furnishing. The Royal Marine barracks are an instance of this. The War Office is now, however, going to give a practical illustration that it fully recognises how far it is behind in these matters, in the new barracks at Windsor. The soldier of to-day has proved himself to be deserving of privileges that it would have been inadvisable to grant to the soldier of some years ago. As an example of this the abolition of street pickets may be taken, an action that has in every way met with success. But Army reformers are slow movers and usually display a lack of the progressive spirit in carrying out their schemes. It was some years ago suggested that the cubicle system, in place of dormitories as at present, should be introduced into all barracks. The idea was as strongly opposed by one section of officers as it was as strongly advocated by another. Amongst the supporters of the scheme is Lord Roberts, the soundness of whose views in this respect has been fully proved by the action of the promoters of the Union Jack Club where the cubicle system is in use and found to be much appreciated and in all ways satisfactory. Acting on this experience the War Office has directed that cubicles in place of dormitories are to be provided in the new barracks now under construction at Windsor As the present barrack rooms will not appear in the new plan, dining rooms will be provided in addition to the usual recreation and reading rooms. But modern improvements do not end there; baths hot and cold, shower and plunge, are a luxury no doubt, but a very necessary one all the same, these will be provided for the occupants of the barracks while the kitchens will be erected on the latest scientific principles and provided with the most up-to-date cooking apparatus The privacy afforded by the cubicle will be much appreciated and it is improbable that this privilege will be abused in any way, judging by the manner in which other recently conferred privileges have been received in the Army.

Mr. Haldane has been north and south, east and west to appeal to employers of labour for help to make up the deficiency of one hundred thousand men in the Territorial Force. A large number of employers are quite willing to do all that is asked of them but unfortunately there are a great many who will do nothing, who possess no patriotic spirit and see no need for an army of this description, or if they do, are not inclined to put themselves out in any way whatsoever to help in maintaining it, beyond paying their taxes. There is compulsion only that can put this right; it is all that is now required to perfect Mr. Haldane's scheme of national defence, and without it it is doomed to failure. The unpatriotic employers will be gainers at the expense of the patriotic ones who encourage their employees to join the Force. How long this can continue remains to be seen, but the Territorial Force is 100,000 short of its establishment and when that is made up, if ever it is, how is the Force to be kept up to strength? It is quite apparent that it will be a slow process under the present conditions, to form a Reserve as was intended of men leaving the Force, since there are so many who have not yet joined it. Steps are therefore about to be taken to form a Reserve to be composed of men who cannot give the necessary time to become efficient Territorials. The training will be practically little more than shooting with some local rifle club. Colonel Ford's rejected ten thousand would be as fine a neuclus for this reserve as could be procured anywhere.

Experts are condemning the methods adopted by those entrusted with the production of an Army aeroplane. They are of opinion that the trial-and-error or rule-of-thumb principle should be abandoned for more scientific methods. Their contention, they say, is emphasised by the recent insignificant little flights that have so far been accomplished by the aeroplane at Aldershot. Our Engineers, it is said, are not taking advantage of the great amount of experimental data that is available to draw upon, nor are model experiments being made as they should be. Some improved methods are certainly desirable, for at present its looks as if our only designer and experimenter risks his life too often to achieve results that might be arrived at by making calculations on terra-firma. Had this been done after the first flight, Mr. Cody might have saved his machine from being wrecked on the second occasion and not have run the risk of losing his life as well.

Eighty commissions in the Regular Army were offered for competition last October to officers of the Special Reserve and Yeomanry, and the results, which are only now made known, are somewhat remarkable as only sixty-five candidates presented themselves for the eighty vacancies and of those only forty-six qualified. There is a great falling off in the numbers of candidates from the Special Reserve and Yeomanry and more so still in the number of University candidates presenting themselves for commissions in the Regular Army.

General Baden-Powell has made a great discovery. It is a short cut to efficiency. For Terriers only! The Press regards as "remarkable revelations" the statements recently made by Major Reed, the Secretary of the Perthshire Primrose League, that the German General Staff was at the present time employing over seven thousand secret agents, in England and Scotland alone. These agents who are both male and female and in all grades of life are divided into two classes. The first comprises "letter-box" or stationary agents to collect information in their own districts and the second class are composed of travelling agents, who pass about on their business as German commercial travellers. It is their business to gather up and piece together the information collected by the fixed or local agents and make payments to them and generally supervise the work of espionage. After all, this is nothing new. If the German General Staff have a record of every village blacksmith in the United Kingdom and if a Staff Ride of our own officers on the East Coast gets mixed up with a Staff Ride of German military officers busy on the invasion of England, as happened last year, there is very little that the German Staff does not know. There are many thousands of German writers in London, the majority of whom are said to belong to the Corps of Engineers. Each man knows in what part of the country he would be employed in the event of an invasion of England and it is his duty to take every opportunity of acquiring a good knowledge of that particular area. Any German living in any part of the British Empire will on being asked acknowledge that he supplies the German Military authorities with any information that might prove of use in the event of a war with England.

What is going to happen now? The appeal to the young men of London to make up the shortage of 11,000 in the County of London battalions has failed. There has been practically no response. The general opinion is that "some form of compulsion" is now inevitable. It looks like it, if a community of close on five millions with a reputation for possessing strong patriotic feeling cannot produce 27,000 men for national defence. Canada with a population of a little over six millions maintains a Territorial Army of 105,000 of all arms. Is London playing up for compulsion?

BODH GAYA REST-HOUSE.

Resentment by Buddhists.

SECRETARY OF STATE APPEALED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 15.

Universal dissatisfation is felt here amongst the Bhuddhist community regarding the recent decision given by the Subordinate Judge of Gaya in the suit of the Mahant against M. Sumangala H. Bharampala and the Secretary of State. In this suit judgment was entered for plaintiffs with costs on all issues. In consequence of this decision a large and influential meeting was held yesterday on the platform of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the whole of the Buddhist community of Burma is greatly aggrieved by the adverse judgment in the Bodh Gaya Rest-house case and that the Secretary of State for India, the third defendant, be moved to appeal against the aforesaid judgment. That a copy of this resolution passed by over 2,000 Buddhists be submitted to the local Government and a copy sent to the Government of India."

It was further agreed that Mr. Dharmapala be requested to take immediate steps to enquire of the lawyers and file an appeal.

A subscription list was opened and over Rs. 5,000 was subscribed on the spot. A general subscription list will be sent all over Burma.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Grant Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase of the annual grant for protective irrigation works from its present total of seventy-five lakhs to one hundred lakhs when finance will admit the additional twenty-five lakhs to come out of revenue.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Department Transferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

The orders for the transfer of the Military Accounts Department from Madras, though long expected, has now arrived. The Department is to be removed to Bolarum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Major Walters is promoted to be Commandant, of the 24th Baluchis; Major E. R. J. Peel, R.F.A., 60th Battery, Ipswich, comes out to command the "O" Battery, R.H.A., at Bangalore.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Socialisation Favoured.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

By a small majority, the Labour Conference at Portsmouth yesterday, resolved to favour the socialisation of the means of production and distribution and the complete emancipation of labour from the domination of capitalism and landlordism.

The Conference, by a large majority, also decided to support the abolition of the half-time educational system, the raising of the school age-limit to 16 years, and the establishment of secular education. By a big majority the gathering rejected a proposal for the State maintenance of school-children, but it agreed upon the necessity for the medical inspection and the compulsory feeding of school-children.

An Imperial Labour Conference Suggested.

At the instance of the Chairman, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., the Labour Conference at Portsmouth yesterday, resolved that the executive should ask the Labour-Socialist organisations of the Empire whether or not they favoured an All British Labour Conference being held next year to consider matters of interest in common to the working class in all parts of the Empire, the executive to proceed with the arrangments for the gathering in the event of the replies being in the affirmative.

Mr. Hardie dwelt upon the success of Labour politics in the Commonwealth, and added: "Now that Labour has come into its own it appears to us desirable to get into closer relationship in order to reach a common understanding with our comrades throughout the Empire on all matters appertaining to the welfare of the people."

A resolution to prevent members of the Labour Party or candidates, for membership of that body appearing on the same platform as members of the capitalist parties, was negatived by a large majority. The proposal led to stormy altercations between Messrs. Ben Tillett and Quelch, on the one hand, and Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Shackleton, and Henderson, Ms'.P., on the other.

The next Conference has been fixed to take place at Newport, in Monmouthshire.

Canadian Immigration.

DRASTIC GOVERNMENT BILL INTRODUCED.

In the Canadian Parliament the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has introduced a drastic Bill to amend the Immigration Act. The measure provides for stricter supervision at the ports of embarkation, and for the appointment of inspectors at Liverpool, Glasgow, and other British ports. It also provides for the deportation of undesirable immigrants within three years of their arrival in the Dominion.

Wireless Telegraphy at Sea.

ACTION BY UNITED STATES.

Owing to the messages by wireless telegraphy having saved the passengers of the steamers "Republic" and "Florida" in the recent collision off Nantucket a Bill has been introduced in the Umited States Congress for the compulsory installation of ethergraphic apparatus on all American ocean-going vessels.

The European Situation.

BULGARIA ANNOYED WITH TURKEY.

Bulgaria has forwarded a Note to the Powers asking for their aid in securing a speedy recognition of her independence. She complains of a dangerous tension due to Turkey's irreconcilable attitude, and she threatens to withdraw from the negotiations with the Porte unless an early settlement is effected.

Great Britain assents to Russia's proposed friendly representations to Turkey and Bulgaria provided the other Powers join in.

The essential points of the Austro-Turkish Protocol for the settlement of the dispute, regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been accepted by Austria.

Rugby Football

THE AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

The Australian Rugby League team yesterday suffered defeat at the hands of Hull, who scored three goals one try to one goal two tries. In the first half of the contest Rosenfeld scored a try and Messenger converted, and Hull registered a penalty goal. In the second half Hull scored a penalty goal, and then Courtney notched a try for the visitors, but Messenger failed to convert. Hull added another try just on time, and it was converted.

A President Resigns.

Mr. Crane has resigned from the position of President of the Rugby Union owing to his disapproval of the Committee's policy towards professionalism.

Alleged Professionalism.

The Rugby Union Committee of Leicester have upheld the decision of the emergency Sub-committee of the English Rugby Union arrived at on January 19.

[The emergency Sub-committee's decision was to inform the Scottish Union that the question of alleged professionalism raised by them must be referred to the full Committee. Meanwhile they intimate that an allowance of 3s. will be made daily as petty expenses which would be incurred by players if at home. The weekly allowance formerly given was in no way a source of profit, and merely saved the manager the trouble of paying the players each day small legitimate items. The arbitrary action of the Scottish Union in cancelling the international fixture and their accusation of professionalism were questions for the International Board to deal with. That body would be summoned as soon as possible.]

British Politics.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER INDIGNANT.

Speaking at a meeting in the city yesterday, Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indignantly denied that the coming Budget would be "a sort of punitive expedition against the tribes molesting the Government."

Lord Rosebery's son Abandons the Government.

Lord Dalmeny (eldest son of Lord Rosebery), announces that he will not contest the Midlothian seat in the House of Commons at the next elections, as he foresees that he will not be able to support the Government in everything. He is disappointed at the course political events have taken, and he things that the Liberal Party is forcing the pace and the Government is introducing with increasing vehemence legislation which he is unable to support.

Australian Steamer Trade.

DUTCH DIRECT LINE TO FREMANTLE PROJECTED.

The "Nachrichten," a daily newspaper published at Hamburg, announces that the Royal Holland Steamship Company will start in July next a steamer service to Australia. The vessels will run direct to Fremantle, and will than call at Port Adelaide. The return voyage will be extended to China and Japan

Statement from Sydney.

SCHEME SAID TO HAVE FALLEN THROUGH.

Mr. Le Cocheret, representative in Australia of the Royal Dutch Packet Co., has received a cable message from Amsterdam, that the board of directors has definitely decided to abandon the proposal mentioned in the cable message from London. The scheme outlined, he said, was under consideration until a day or two ago, the suggestion being to conduct a line via Port Adelaide, Western Australia and Java to Manila, China, and Japan. The Governments of South Australia and Western Australia had, he added, offered to subsidise the line.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT MACAULAY.

No Political Significance.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Particulars now received regarding the murder of Lieutenant Macaulay, R.E., show that the deceased officer was attacked about 4 p. m. on the 12th in a ravine near Sarozai. He was knocked off his bicycle, his hands were tied behind him, and he was then shot in the chest. He had left Hangu by train that morning with Rs. 1,500 and got out at Cahi, sending on the bulk of the cash by train to Gandianr. It is surmised that the murderer had heard about the money and thought his victim had a large sum upon him. Investigation is being made on the spot. The outrage is not believed to have any political significance.

LATER.

Further particulars of the murder of Lieutenant Macaulay show that his gold watch was not taken and that only his pocket book and hunting knife are missing. The culprits are believed to have been outlaws who, villagers allege, they saw making off over the Khattak Hills. The body was brought in to Kohat on Friday for burial.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

A private soldier of the Warwickshire Regiment was murdered on the Peshawar-Jamrud Road two miles outside Peshawar on Sunday evening. He apparently left barracks in the afternoon in a running costume and was not seen again until his body was found this morning.

HYDERABAD SCOUTS.

Recognition by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 15.

News has just been received here of the official recognition by the Government of the Mounted Detachment (Scouts) of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. Strenuous efforts had been made during the past eighteen months to win acknowledgment, and its sanction will cause intense satisfaction. The Scouts are recruited from the leading professional and business men in Secunderabad and Hyderabad, and number about forty. That number, however, is now bound to increase. Lord Kitchener on his recent visit inspected the detachment, and expressed his admiration of their smartness.

THE ALIPORE MURDER

Bose Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Churu Chunder Bose was sentenced to death to-day for the murder of the late Public Prosecutor at Alipore. He laughed when sentence was given.

SHIMOGA GOLD FIELDS

New Company to be Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited, held here on Saturday, it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily, Mr. F. Cross being appointed liquidator. A new Company will be formed and registered as the New Shimoga Gold Fields, Limited.

FAMINE IN DARBHANGA.

Relief Works Organised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Famine Relief in Darbhanga is now being regularly organised, and Major T. H. Stewart, 7th Rajputs, and Lieutenants Williams, 5th Cavalry, and Nixon, 1-5th Gurkhas, are posted to assist the civil officers.

"THE TANGLE IN INDIA."

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Views.

"KNOTTED UP PAST ESCAPE."

IN the February number of "Blackwood's Magazine," Sir Charles Crosthwaite, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Member of the Viceroy's Council, criticises Lord Morley's scheme. In the course of a long article he says:—

The outlook in India is more hopeful now than it has been for some time past. Not because of Lord Morley's reforms. They have not been put forward to satisfy the cravings of agitators or in obedience to their threats. Neither have they been deferred in consequence of the revolutionary wave which has threatened to spread over India. For the restoration of peace and security to the people of India, and for the safety of our own people, other measures must be, and I am glad to say have been, now adopted. When the history of the past five or six years comes to be written, I think it will be said the spread of anarchy and disorder in Bengal especially has been due to the extraordinary slowness of the executive government to act: to want of foresight, alertness, and promptitude. If the measures now taken for curbing the press and for summary justice in the case of serious political crime had been taken three years ago, the Viceroy would not have had to deplore "a murderous conspiracy, a widespread conspiracy, aiming avowedly at the systematic assassination of Government officials, which is to discredit our administration, and expel the British Raj from India" (Lord Minto's speech in Council, Calcutta, December 11, 1908); nor would a member of Council have had to support proposals for repressive legislation by a description of Bengal which would be a libel on Oudh under the worst of her Nawabs. It is the fashion in quarters, some of which ought to be better informed, to attribute the disturbance in Bengal to the division of that province for administrative purposes. The Hindu leaders cleverly took advantage of that measure and used it for their own ends. But the widespread conspiracy is a purely Hindu conspiracy, closely connected, I believe, with the Cow Societies. In its methods it is as much fanatical as political, and is directed as much against the Musalmans, as against the British

There are, we know from Sir Harvey Adamson's speech, some fifteen thousand "volunteers" in Bengal enrolled in the "Samitis," against which the new laws have been designed. This admirable and amiable "Territorial force" is occupied in executing the measures described above, with a little murder, arson, and dacoity thrown in. The main hope of the degraded and downtrodden Muhammedan population is their formation into a province where they will be in the majority. Yet such is the perversity of human nature, we have Lord Macdonnell denouncing the partition of Bengal as if it had outraged the sacred soil of Tipperary, and assuring the House of Lords that, if it could be undone, all difficulties would vanish, and a noble province would reappear where the liberal measures of Lord Morley would take root amid a fine independent peasantry.

I do not know whether the salvation of the Muhammedan majority—eighteen millions out of twenty-nine —was in Lord Curzon's mind when he divided Bengal. I believe not. But nothing more is needed to justify his action.

However, as I have said, the outlook is distinctly more hopeful since the legislative measures passed in the Calcutta Council on December 11. If the Lieutenant-Governors of the two provinces are

STRONG MEN AND ARE ALLOWED TO ACT,

there is a good hope that the revolutionary and anarchical movement may be checked. It is possible that as the real spring of the Government in India has been moved to London of recent years, a fact which the agitators who have hovered about the India Office for the last few months have been quick to recognise, so the headquarters of anarchy as well as of sedition may be transferred to this country. Be this as it may, the main point is to have strong executive governments in the Indian provinces. The trail of half-heartedness is over even the recent legislation. The Seditious Meetings Acts was aimed at the orators who have been stumping India, exciting hatred and revolt; but "unfortunately, I think," says Sir Harvey Adamson, "it was surrounded by safeguards which rendered it somewhat difficult to put in operation." The Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act followed. It stopped short of sedition, and was hampered with an appeal to the High Court. Now has been passed the Summary Justice Act which is excellent. But the local Governor, the authority directly responsible for the peace, is not allowed to move under it unless and until he can procure the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, which may mean the Secretary of State. There is much to suggest the hand of Lord Morley in all this.

Lastly, the "fons et origo" of the whole mischief is the seditious press, which is left to the slow, cumbrous, and inadequate machinery of the ordinary law; and when after weeks or months of sittings a Court convicts and an indignant judge awards a sentence proportionate to the crime, the Government is waiting at the jail door to reduce the term, mitigate the penalties, and order every attention to be paid to the convict's comfort. Every one who has taken part in Indian affairs must say with Lord Lansdowne (Debate of Dec. 18)—"I feel very strongly that it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government of India against the seditious press of that country. To my mind, although the person who wreaks his own petty vengeance or spite by blowing up a number of his fellow-citizens with dynamite is a great criminal, I am not sure that the man is not a greater criminal still who by the distribution of seditious literature excites people to crime which he, perhaps, himself has not the courage to commit."

That is a pronouncement which will have the concurrence of 'Maga's' readers. I would like to add that a still greater criminal, in fact if not in motive, is

HE WHO BEING ENTRUSTED WITH THE SWORD FAILS TO USE IT

to stop this cruel mischief. To pass to the contemplated reforms of the Legislative Councils. The Blue books on this subject are a mass of crude matter without digest or arrangement, and the task of examining the foundations on which the proposals are based is difficult. Lord Morley, however, has stated the proposed changes with sufficient clearness. As I cannot presume the readers of 'Maga' to be more conversant with the details of Indian administration than Lord Morley's audience in the House of Lords, a brief sketch of the present Councils is offered which those who do not need it can pass by.

Prior to 1892 there was no popular or quasi-representative element in the Legislative Counils. The non-official members were chosen and appointed by the Governor, and an official majority was always secured. The functions of the Council were limited strictly, and it was expressly forbidden to transact any business or to entertain any motion except such as appertained to legislation. In 1892 an Act was passed to improve the Councils, by giving them greater freedom and a broader representative basis, and authorising the Governors and Lieutenant-Govertors and the Governor-General in their respective Councils to make rules enabling the members to discuss the annual financial statements, and to ask questions under certain conditions and restrictions. The Councils constituted under this Act by Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1893 are composed partly of official and partly of non-official members. The officials, with the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, form a majority, but in some cases only a bare majority. Of the non-officials some are nominated by the Governor, and some are recommended to him for nomination by various bodies and associations. He is not bound to accept a recommendation. The non-officials nominated directly by the Governor at his own discretion must be selected "in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community." The Imperial Legislative Council, at which the Governor General presides, is built up in like manner on the basis of the Provincial Councils. It must be remembered that it is this Council which deals with all matters affecting India generally, and that the provincial Councils, although they may "make laws for the peace and good government" of their respective provinces, may not interfere in any way with the public finances, the penal code, the currency, the post, the telegraph, naval or military matters, or the religion or religious rites or usages of any class of his Majesty's subjects in India.

The Councils thus constituted by Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1893 have now worked for fifteen years, long enough to make their defects evident. It would be in accordance with the practice of the Governor-General in Council if these defects as they appeared or were felt from time to time had been noted by the Secretary of the Legislative Department and there is no doubt a file in the Calcutta office in which they have been recorded and discussed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the matter was taken up by Lord Minto so early in his Viceroyalty. The agitation in Eastern Bengal in 1905-6, soon after he assumed office, compelled him to reflect on

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE

in his charge; and he doubtless realised the small measure of help which he obtained even from those whose interests were obviously identified with the permanence of order and good government. In the circular letter to the Provincial Governments (vol. i., Part I., of Blue-book), in which their opinions were sought on the rough proposals of the Government of India, the ruling note is—"the need of making adequate provision for representing the landed aristocracy of India, the mercantile and industrial classes, and the great body of moderate men who, under existing conditions, have no sufficient inducement to enter political life and find but little scope for the exercise of their legitimate influence." Again (in par. 14)—"The Government of India are impressed with the necessity for giving substantial representation to the great landowners who not only constitute the aristocratic and stable elements in Indian society but also represent the interests of the landlords great and small." In his first speech on Indian affairs (July 21, 1908) it will be remembered Lord Morley said that the time had come for an intrepid step forward, and affirmed that "the Government of India was in thorough sympathy with the necessities of the day and the hour." Reading between the lines of the letter, from which extracts have been given above, it would seem that the necessities in the Governor-General's mind were not those of satisfying the ambitions of the agitators of Eastern and Western India, but the need of rallying the conservative classes to the side of the Government—a need which the events of the day, of the hour, imperatively indicated.

Accordingly, in the forefront of Lord Minto's proposals was placed the scheme of Advisory Councils, which was to bring the ruling chiefs into closer touch with Imperial affairs. The great magnates of British India, of every province where landholders of sufficient dignity and status could be found, were to be associated in the same Council.

These are discussed and Sir Charles proceeds to discuss representation. The district boards have

FAILED TO REPRESENT THE LANDED INTEREST

which was confided to them. Out of fifty-four members returned only ten have been landholders, while thirty-six have been lawyers. Similarly, the grouped municipalities who were expected to return commercial or business men have, out of forty-three representatives, sent to Council forty lawyers, two landholders, and one only of the commercial class. The Imperial Legislative Council tells the same story. Of the non-official members nominated or elected since 1893, 40 per cent. have been lawyers or schoolmasters. Only 23 per cent. have been landholders, and the mercantile community has been represented to the extent of 25 per cent. The Government of India "are far from denying that the professional classes are entitled to a share of representation, proportioned not merely to their numbers, which are small, but to their influence, which is large and tends to increase. But they are not prepared to allow them a virtual monopoly of the power exercised by the Councils; and they believe that the soundest solution of the problem is to be found in supplying the requisite counterpoise to their excessive influence by creating an additional electorate recruited from the landed and monied classes." In this most men who know India will thoroughly agree. The next defect, and perhaps the most serious from the point of view not only of policy but of justice, is that the present scheme has failed to provide the Muhammedan community with a representation on the Councils at all adequate to its weight and importance. The Muhammedans have been alarmed about their interests from the first moment this reform scheme was broached. On the 1st of October 1906, in answer to the Muhammedan deputation, Lord Minto said—"'You justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire,' and he added 'that any electoral representation in India would be doomed to mischievous failure which aimed at granting a personal enfranchisement regardless of the beliefs and traditions of the communities composing the population of this continent.'"

Lord Minto ended by assuring them that their political rights and interests would be safeguarded in any administrative recognition with which he was concerned.

Here there are admissions and pledges also of a very solemn nature, which must not be forgotten however difficult it must be to act up to them. An examination of

THE MUHAMMEDAN POSITION

in some of the provinces where they are most numerous will show the difficulties in front. In the United Provinces, for example, where there are in round numbers forty-one million Hindus and seven millions of Muhammedans, out of six places for which recommendations—i.e., elections subject to nomination—are made, not a single place has been won by a Muhammedan during the whole life of the Council, some fifteen years; and the seats at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal have not been sufficient to adjust the balance. In the Punjab the Masalmans are 53 per cent., the Hindus 38, the Sikhs 7 per cent. of the population. In the Council which is filled entirely by direct nomination the Muhammedans have two seats, the Sikhs one, the Hindus one. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the proportions are much the same—Buddhists taking the place of Sikhs. Although the Muhammedan voters largely exceed the Hindus, the latter secure more than their proportion of seats. This will not be wondered at, if the reader remembers the description given of the condition of the Musalman population on the first pages of this paper.

In determining the new constitutions of the Councils and assigning seats to each interests, the Government of India have acted in consultation with the Provincial Governments. It is a matter which must be left to them. There appears, however, to be one important oversight which may have influenced their judgment.

In determining the amount of representation to be given to each class, a prominent place is given to the census returns. In comparing the relative numbers of Hindus and Muhammedans for the present purpose these figures are, I suggest, deceptive. Thus the Madras figures are given as follows (I take them in thousands):—

Hindus	34,048
Muhammedans	2,451
Christians	1,024

Under the term "Hindu" are reckoned all who are not Muhammedans or Christians. But surely there are millions of people in every province who ought not to be counted Hindus for representative purposes.

If one thing is certain, it is that whatever system of election is established, save one based on minute distinctions of race and religion, the Hindus and, in most provinces, the Brahmins will gain a majority of the seats. What right have these men to claim as their constituents millions of people whom they regard as the vermin in the fields, and whom they cannot even approach without pollution. Probably not less than one-fourth of the population of British India, after excluding the Masalmans, are people with whom the Hindu, properly so called, would neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep. On the other hand, a Muhammedan, no matter what his social status, belongs to the Moslim community. It appears, therefore, unfair to the Mahammedans to reckon these vast multitudes as Hindus in estimating the number of representatives to which the two communities are respectively entitled. This whole question of Muhammedan representation needs much more consideration than it has received at present. So far, however, it is comparatively plain sailing.

THE REAL TROUBLE

comes when the attempt is made to frame some reasonable system of election. It seems that an elective system had been determined on first, and the consideration of the manner in which it is to be carried out has been deferred until a more convenient season. Lord Lansdowne asks, Do you really mean to adopt the principle of election as we understand it—an exotic system in India which has been tried cautiously and found not an unqualified success? Lord Morley answers, "We do propose the substitution of election in a large degree for the old process of recommendation."

"Very well, election "in a large degree" let it be. Nevertheless, the question remains, How are you to carry it out? The Blue-books give us no enlightenment on this head, and perhaps were not intended to do so. The Government of India have got no further than this—"We have made no attempt to frame regular constituencies for the election of landholders, Muhammedans, and representatives of Indian commerce. The materials before us are insufficient for the purpose. [Two volumes of 700 pages each, and weighing some twelve pounds.] The conditions of each province vary too much for any uniform plan to be feasible." Some Governments may do this, some may do that, and so on. And "with these general observations"—very helpful it must be allowed—they "change the conversation" (para. 34 of despatch, October 1908.) The "deus ex machina" now comes in the shape of the Secretary of State with his

ELECTORAL COLLEGE SCHEME.

The wretched Government of India were in a tangle before, but now they are knotted up past escape. In 1893 the idea of making separate constituencies on a religious or racial basis was not, I think, suggested. It is condemned by most authorities, as certain to lead to bitter animosities and strife, and it is to be feared that this will be the result. But after their past experience, and the dread of the Hindu vote, which will certainly be strong enough in any elective system to prevail, the Masalmans insist on a pure Muhammedan constituency wherever elective systems are introduced. It is to be regretted that they will not accept a system of nomination; but this is distasteful to them, and strongly opposed by the Hindus.

It would be most satisfactory if Lord Morley's proposal could be made to work. But even as interpreted by Lord Macdonnell, it will not, in my opinion, suffice to protect the Muhammadans, who will be worsted at every step necessary to the election.

The question should be threshed out in India between the Government there and the heads of the Moslim community. Unfortunately, it is recognised by all that the real power is in Whitehall. The Hindu leaders, Gokhale and others, have been hanging about Westminster all the autumn. It will not be easy to persuade the Muhammedans that it was for nothing. So they also are preparing to besiege the India Office.

Leaving the Government of India to discover how elections are to be suited to these incompatible and irreconcilable conditions, let us turn to something else. In order to represent all the different interests entitled to seats, the first step necessary is to enlarge the Councils. This measure is no doubt a very excellent piece of reform on many grounds. The small restricted Councils, besides being inadequate to admit all interests, are too apt to become mere cliques. It is resolved to double each Council in round numbers. Lord Minto has never contemplated giving up the principle of an official majority in the Provincial Councils, much less in his own. He was confronted, therefore, with the necessity of providing for legislative duties a very much greater number of official members. After consulting the different Governments, it was found that the men could not be spared without serious injury to the ordinary administrative work; and it must be remembered that the reformed Councils will have twice as many to speak, will have much greater liberty in questioning and resoluting, and are to discuss the Budget in much detail. In order to meet this difficulty the Government of India proposed to appoint such a number of officials as will ensure a majority, but not to call them up until a crisis arises.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

This plan is somewhat crude, and does not tend to save the non-official face. The Secretary of State brushed it aside. "I am unable," he says, "to persuade myself that to import a number of gentlemen to vote down something upon which they may or may not have heard the arguments will prove satisfactory." Lord Minto might have urged Parliamentary practice as a precedent; for certainly nothing can be more in accord with such practice than the procedure described so contemptuously by Lord Morley. The Secretry of State, however, has told us plainly that he will have no hand in introducing Parliament into India. The Government of India, therefore, remain in the net, and might have to stay there. But again the "deus" pops out, this time with a pair of scissors or a sharp tooth, and severs the knot. It is quite simple: abandon your official majority in the Provincial Councils and it is done. It is the old fable of the lion and the mouse, with the parts reversed.

Any one reading Lord Morley's reform speech would believe that he had the Government of India heart and soul with him throughout. It is astonishing to find that this important and very dubious experiment has been decided upon over the head of the Governor-General in Council, and without hearing what the men principally concerned—namely, the Provincial Governors—have to say.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR IT ARE THESE :

(1) Bombay is doing it now; (2) the legislative business in these Provincial Councils is trivial. The Governor will have a veto: if the majority try to pass wild-cat bills he can veto them. If they merely obstruct bills which he wants to pass for the peace and good government of his province, it is not much matter. If the worst comes to the worst, the Governor-General's Council can take them up and pass them. (3) The existence of an official majority directly, palpably, and injuriously tends to weaken, and (the words are Lord Morley's) "I think I may say to deaden, the sense of trust and responsibility in the non-official members of these Councils and to throw them into an attitude of peevish, sulky, permanent opposition."

In answer to these arguments, which appear insufficient and unsound, it may be said that the Bombay Government is amusing itself by balancing on a wall. It can come down now whenever it pleases. It has chosen to nominate more non-officials than the law requires. As vacancies occur it can redress the balance. I understand Lord Morley to mean that his proposed Bill will compel the Government to remain in the dangerous position it has taken up. You can always find a self-confident man who will go into a dangerous place so long as he thinks he can come out. Before you cite him as an example, make him understand that he will have to stay there. How long is it since the Governor of Bombay gave his official nominations to non-officials, and who are the non-officials? I think we ought to know that. For one thing, they are not elected members.

Secondly, the peace and good government of an Indian province are scarcely trivial or merely local affairs. They mean the welfare of country that may be as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is sometimes larger and contains more people. All the measures that have been passed in India for the improvement of the condition of the people, for sanitation, for protection of the ryots, and the like, have originated with the servants of the Government, and many of them would not have passed unless the Government had had power on their side.

THE THIRD ARGUMENT,

if it came from any one but Lord Morley, I would call fantastic. The matter in hand is not the moral and spiritual welfare of the non-officials, but the peace and good government of the country. If the moral elevation of these gentlemen is to be your guiding principle, then by all that you hold sacred leave them alone. Their characters will be much more injured by the animosities, the lying, and the corruption engendered by your proposed elections than they will be benefited by the dignity of sitting in a permanent majority. The same reasoning applies to every ruffian in the country who wants to steal. The policemen undoubtedly deaden the sense of trust and responsibility in the non-policemen, and beyond all doubt throw many of them "into an attitude of peevish, sulky, permanent opposition" to society.

At any rate, the reasoning applies closely to Parliament. Why not try the system there? Let the Cabinet sit by themselves and dismiss their followers for the remainder of the session. Surely men like Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil are worthy to be saved from degradation. Arguments like these are addressed to the wretched, false sentimentality of the day.

The arguments against Lord Morley's plan are infinitely stronger. In the first place, there is the danger that the power for good of the provincial governors will suffer. To ask a man to govern an Indian province and to subject his legislative proposals to be rejected by a majority of his Council is unfair, and will weaken and be used to weaken his authority. It is most undesirable that he should be called upon to use his veto or to throw himself for help on the Governor-General's Council. It is easy to say the non-officials will not unite. But we are only at the beginning of this business. It will not be long before the nationalists, the extremists especially, realise the power the elective system puts in their hands. The seats are bound to fall more and more to Hindus, chiefly Brahmins and lawyers. The clamour for more seats to be handed over to election will be irresistible. Every periodical advent of the Liberal party to power will be marked by a fresh step forward; or the step will be taken in order to anticipate the other side. The agitators will sit like hungry crows on a tree round the India Office. It will not be long before a firm phalanx of obstructionists sits in each provincial Legislative Council. The logical position of the Government in the Imperial Council, in which Lord Morley knows an official majority is vital, will have been surrendered, and "force" alone will be the answer. After all, Mr. Carlyle is right. It is, I venture to think, distinctly wrong and dangerous to make such a very serious constitutional change in the government machinery of India without full consultation with all the authorities in India who will have to work under it.

THE ORIGINATING CAUSE OF LORD MORLEY'S PROPOSAL

is none of the specious reasons put forward to dazzle the innocents in the Houses of Parliament, but simply the difficulty of finding officials to form the majorities in the enlarged legislatures. This difficulty might be well met by appointing some of the best Indian officers in the different provincial services to the Councils. It would be a very fitting tribute to many of them. There are in the judicial and executive branches of the service men with knowledge, experience, and ability, as well as tried integrity and loyalty. They ought to be represented in the Councils, and by appointing them two brids might be killed by one stone.

Last of the greater changes discussed by the Government of India is the increased liberty to be given to the Councils, Imperial and Provincial, in discussing the budgets, in initiating measures, in introducing and passing resolutions on public matters, and in asking questions. These changes appear useful in many ways. But the liberties to be conferred must be placed under reasonable rules and restrictions. Such liberty as is allowed to members of Parliament in this country is very likely to be abused, to the great injury of the public welfare, by ingenious Indian Nationalists. The approval of the Governor ought to be obtained for every motion and question. It is not right or wise to place the dignity "izzat" or the characters of the Indian public servants at the mercy of a reckless or indiscreet member.

INDIANS ON THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

I come now to Lord Morley's announcement of his intention to advise the King to appoint a native of India to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council on the occurrence of the next vacancy. This is a change of very great and far-reaching consequences. The reader will remember that the Governor-General in Council (where "Council" means the Executive Council of six) is by statute the Government of India. Each member has sole charge of one or more of the great Departments of the State, and, desides, he takes part in the general work of the Empire and has an equal voice in every matter. Nothing can constitutionally be concealed from him, and he is bound to read and sign all despatches. As Lord Morley was speaking to a House which he knew to be ignorant of the details of Indian administration, it is a pity that he did not more fully explain the case to it. He should have explained first, that when he said that in this policy he had "the absolute and the zealous approval and concurrence of Lord Minto himself," he did not mean the Governor-General in Council, who ought certainly to have a decisive voice, at the least some voice, in a matter so nearly concerning him, but only Lord Minto personally, a very different thing; secondly, the House of Lords should have been informed that the case quoted as a precedent, the recent experiment of appointing Indians to the Council of India which advises the Secretary of State, is in no way analogous or similar. In the one case the member of the Governor-General's Council is one of the Indian Cabinet, with a potent voice in all affairs. In the other, the member of the Council of India has neither initiative nor responsibility. He has no right to be consulted. The Secretary of State can not only override his Council except on matters of expenditure, and even there he can easily elude them; but he can keep them, and does keep them, in ignorance of most important decisions. A member of the Governor-General's Council can record his dissent, and it must be notified to the Secretary of State in the despatch on the subject. A member of the Council of India may record a dissent, but unless he makes the fact known, and gets some one in the House to ask for it, it will be put away and never heard of again.

It must not be imagined that I think these things should be otherwise so far as the Council of India is concerned. It is out of the question that ten or twelve elderly gentlemen should share the responsibility of a Secretary of State, or be able to override him. I am emphasising the falseness of the analogy presented to the House of Lords.

INDIA HAS TO BE GOVERNED IN INDIA,

and everything which may weaken the Governor-General in Council is dangerous. The appointment of an Indian to be one of the Governor-General's colleagues must have that effect in many ways, and will increase the pernicious tendency which has been growing for some years past to turn the Government of India into a telegraphic duet between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. It may well come about that neither of them shall know his part. I cannot improve the words Lord Macdonnell has used in condemning this ill-judged and dangerous experiment. I ask leave to quote them:—"The principle which, in his opinion, ought to direct and control our policy in India was this—the maintenance of complete and absolute control in the hands of a small body of picked officers of the Empire who formed the Government of India, and subject to that control, the fullest measures of local government in the provinces that each province was fit to administer. He believed they could not find in India a single individual who would be able to give valuable advice and assistance to the Governor-General in Council. He was also certain that they could not appoint a Mahomedan to that Council without also appointing a Hindu and if they did appoint such an officer, and he were not of the class against whom the legislation of which they had heard was directed, he would command no influence whatever amongst his co-religionists."

A WARNING TO JOURNALISTS.

The "Printers' Register" comments thus on a recent case: "The case of Artemus Jones v. the "Sunday Chronicle" of Manchester, noted in another part of this issue, is a warning to all journalist not to use names when symbols should do as well. An imaginary person, styled by the journalist—out of his own head, as he said—'Artemus Jones,' was stated to have misconducted himself at Dieppe. Thereupon a London barrister, going the North Wales circuit and bearing that unusual name, brought an action for defamation, and a Manchester jury gave him £1,750 defamages, we suppose because they thought people reading the statement would associate him with the improper person mentioned in it. We will not presume to say whether the jury were right or wrong in this, or whether under any circumstances such a large sum should have been awarded, but what we want to point out is that no difficulty at all would have been incurred had the writer said 'Mr. X' or even 'Mr. Jones,' and the article would not have been a whit the worse for the alteration. We are glad to hear the matter is to engage the attention of the Court of Appeal."

EDUCATION FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

Lecture by Mrs. Besant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

Mrs. Besant delivered an excellent address on behalf of the Daughters of India League at the Ranade Library on Saturday afternoon. After referring to the part played by Indian women in the past, the lecturer spoke of the need of education. She said they could not afford any longer to know only their own sacred books and things of that sort. They must learn to be in touch with books that interested the minds of their husbands and sons. They would be all the better for knowing something of the English language, and must understand their religion from the standpoint of intellect, as well as from the standpoint of heart. So far as devotion was concerned, there was no need to say anything to Hindu women. What was necessary now was that their intellects as well as their hearts should be trained, so that in their own homes they might be able to teach religion to their sons on lines that would make it easy for them to cling to as they grew into manhood, Hinduism being deeper, more philosophical and more intellectual than any other religion. Mrs. Besant then referred to the necessity of a knowledge of the human body, its needs and interests, how it could be kept under control, and alluded to the evil of infant marriages. She next referred to the fact that in India at the present day music became very much degraded, women connected with music being women of loose morals, while the men were more or less sensualists. She appealed to those present to try and rescue music out of those surroundings. Lastly, Mrs. Besant outlined her scheme of the Daughters of India League and said she hoped is would meet with that amount of encouragement and success it deserved.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The Committee of the Cathedral Improvement Fund will be much obliged if you will publish the accompanying list of subscriptions received since the last list appeared. Unfortunately, owing to the much greater length of time, during which the organ experts from home had to be maintained here, than was originally anticipated, the very considerable debt of approximately Rs. 14,000 has still to be provided for. We are assured that our organ is now the finest organ in the East and this debt includes the cost of the electric fans which add so much to the comfort of the worshippers in the Cathedral. The Committee therefore hope that many new subscribers will give towards the liquidation of this debt and that some will follow the generous example of those who have already given a second donation.—Yours, etc.,

W. ARTHUR DICKINS, Archdeacon,
Hon. Secretary.
G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By amount previously acknowledged Rs 36,606-2-9, Messrs Grindlay and Co. London Rs 500, Mr J Aspinwall Rs 30, St Thomas' Cathedral offertory Rs 132-7-9, Mr and Mrs J Van Milligen Rs 50, Mr and Mrs D A Fenton Rs 30, Mr and Mrs C K V Brown Rs 10, Mr A P Goldney (3rd donation) Rs 70, Mr F J Varley Rs 30, Offertory Christ Church Sholapur Rs 8-13, Mr B W Kisson Rs 30, Major and Mrs U W Evans, Rs 15, Mr and Mrs C J E Hyde, Rs 10, Mr and Mrs Howey, Rs 30, Mr and Mrs G S Renny Rs 10, Mr and Mrs Slade Powell Rs 10, Capt and Mrs Withers, Rs 20, Mr and Mrs F S Grimston Rs 50, Mr and Mrs R A Wilson Rs 50, Mr C E Durnford (2nd donation) Rs 100, Collecting Boxes at Cathedral Rs 48-10, Mr and Mrs J MacGloshan Rs 50, Mrs E Faulkner (6th donation) Rs 40, Mr and Mrs H Boyd Rs 30, Mr and Mrs W Y Wyndham Rs 16, Mr and Mrs A E Rawlins Rs 15, Mr and Mrs M S Leigh Rs 30, Mr and Mrs Lionel Horner Rs 20, Books sold by Cathedral Clerk Rs 9, Miss Dickins Rs 15, Miss Dickins Rs 18-12, Mrs Redfearn Rs 15, Mr and Mrs McNaught Rs 5, Mr and Mrs G Wilson Rs 15, Mr and Mrs C R O'Brien Rs 5, Capt and Mrs Hayes Rs 5, Mr and Mrs C R W Bryan Rs 5, Mr Edgar Faulkner (2nd donation) Rs 600, "Anon" Rs 15, Mr C L Burns Rs 30, Mr C Crommelin Rs 25, Mrs Anderson Rs 20, Mr and Mrs Gordon Rs 20, Mr and Mrs K Burnett Rs 10, Lt-Col W E Jennings Rs 50, Major H Beville Rs 10, Mr and Mrs Murdoch Rs 25, per Mr H E Johnson Rs 2-8, Mr and Mrs Henderson Rs 50, General Sir A Hunter Rs 16, Mr M S Maughan Rs 25, Indian Church Aid Association Rs 15-12, Mr W D Sheppard Rs 50, Hon Mr A Hill Rs 100, Guild of St Thomas Rs 30, Mr and Mrs W H Boath Rs 5, Mr J A G Wales Rs 20, Mr A F Sells Rs 50, Major Ashton Street Rs 50, Capt S Evans Rs 10, Lady Maud Warrender's Concert Rs 2,503, Mr G R Lowndes Rs 500, Mr E H Waterfield Rs. 15, Mr H G Gell Rs 10, Dr and Mrs Venis Rs 25, Capt W J Hamilton Rs 10, Mr H B Clayton Rs 50, J R Hodgkins Rs 5, J A Lasaros Rs 10, H P Stringfellow Rs 50, "Chorister (J)" Rs 50, Mr J P D'Arcy Rs 10, Colonel Cole Rs 30, Collecting Boxes in Cathedral Rs 70-15-5, "Messiah" at the Cathedral Rs 204-7-3, Anonymous Rs 10, Anonymous (per Mrs Dimmock) Rs 5, Mrs S H Shepherd Rs 100, O L J Rs 100, Rev P R Harrison Rs 25, Collection at Cathedral Rs 193-8-6, Collection at Cathedral Rs 82-9-9, Mr J W Aspinwall (2nd donation) Rs 20, Capt Goodfellow Rs 10, From Cathedral offertory 21-6-08 Rs 5, Offertory Thana Church Rs 12, Mr and Mrs Royal Rs 10, Mr and Mrs Lee Rs 10, Offertory at Cathedral Rs 2[illegible]3-12, Collecting Boxes at Cathedral Rs 54-9-3, Organ Recital at Cathedral Rs 561-9, W W P Rs 150, Mr G R Lowndes (2nd donation) Rs 500, Messrs Sanday and Co Rs 250, Mr E Faulkner (3rd donation) Rs 200. Total Rs 45,969-8-8, from which must be deducted subscription promised by a person now deceased and not paid, Rs 500,—Rs 45,469-8 8.

FOR some days past a curious ghost story has been going the round at Howrah. It is asserted that a certain block of the Police quarters in Chandmaree Road is haunted and has been abandoned as an undesirable habitation. Some of the occupants of the adjoining blocks have stated that, at night, a man dressed in white is often seen roaming about in the central room, and when an alarm is raised the apparition disappears. Most of the European Sergeants of the Government Railway Police occupy these blocks, excepting the central one, which is the one said to be haunted. It is said that in the year 1905 a European Sergeant who used to leave in the haunted block died of heart failure and since then the ghostly visitor had been seen. Recently, something like a ghost was seen in this block and a Sergeant to whom the matter was reported rushed in with a dagger in his hand, apprehending that it was some "budmash" or thief. All possible means of exist were closed but nobody could be found. It is also reported that, at night, some of the occupants of the adjoining rooms are called by name, and it appears as if some one is calling from the central block. At times the partitions, walls, and door are rattled loudly, but when the rooms are entered nobody is visible.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the President presiding.

The Commissioner notified that Mr. T. W. Birkett had been elected a councillor at the Justices contested election held on the 19th January last in place of Mr. F. C. Harrison resigned.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner be recorded. He said that Mr. Birkett was an able man of business and a courteous gentleman who knew well this city and its people, and they felt sure that he would perform his civic duties in a thorough, intelligent and conscientious manner.

The memorandum was recorded.

ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON CORPORATION'S PRIVILEGE.

Priority having been granted to the consideration of item No. 77 on the agenda, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, moved the following proposition of which he had given a previous notice: "I have the honour to intimate that it is my intention to propose the following Resolution at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation:—That the President be requested to address Government, enquiring: (a) Why no intimation was given to the Corporation of the intention of Government to amend Section 312 of the Municipal Act, before the proposed amendment was introduced into the Legislative Council; (b) Whether by such amendment it is intended to empower any lawful authority other than the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to permit any person to erect or set up any wall, fence rail, post, step, booth or other structure or fixture in or upon any street or upon or over any channel, drain, well or tank in any street so as to form an obstruction to or encroachment upon or a projection over or to occupy any portion of such street, channel, drain, well or tank; (c) If the answer to query (b) is in the affirmative, the name and designation of such other lawful authority, and requesting that the consideration of the proposed amendment be delayed until the Corporation have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the same. That the reply received from Government to the above representation be placed before the Corporation at any adjourned meeting." In support of his proposal the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he would tell the Corporation the circumstances which led him to give this notice of motion. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Government had introduced a bill to amend various acts and enactments. Two amendments out of those related to the Municipal Act. One of these two referred to section 312 of the Act, the latter amendment empowering "any lawful authority other than the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to permint any person to erect or set up any wall, fence; rail, post step, booth or other structure or fixture in or upon any street or upon or over any channel, drain, well or tank. The Corporation knew nothing about this proposed amendment. The question that he now raised was one of principle, namely, whether the Government could introduce any amendment in the Municipal Act—except perhaps a tivial or verbal amendment is without previously obtaining the views of the Corporation on that amendment. He was of opinion that with a view to maintain harmonious relations between Government and the Corporation, the former should in every case obtain the views of the latter before undertaking the amendment of any section in the Municipal Act. In the present case so far as he knew the Corporation were given no intimation at all. He feared the proposed amendment was taking away a very important power of the Corporation and the Commissioner had eitherto enjoyed, and transferring it to some other authority, which he presumed was Government. He thought that the amendment was an encroachment upon and interference with the rights and authority of the Local Self-Government. In the amendment involved the question of public safety and convenience but, under the circumstances pointed out by him they must enter an emphatic protest against Government interfering with their privilege.

Dr. Sukhia recording the proposition asked if the Commissioner was consulted in the matter.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported the proposition and wanted to know if the Commissioner knew anything about the proposed amendment.

The Commissioner desired having been consulted or informed of the proposed amendment.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said that this statement of the Commissioner made their case stronger. He heartily supported the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought it a most extraordinary circumstance that an amendment of that character was proposed without, in the first place, Government consulting the Corporation or the Commissioner. It was an unusual course for Government to adopt and the Corporation were quite justified in pointing it out to them.

The proposition was carried.

THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla it was resolved to record the letter to the President from the Under Secretary to Government Financial Department, that regarding the representation to the Secretary of State for India by the Municipal Corporation on the subject of the incidence of plague expenditure in the City, he was directed to inform the President that the Secretary of State concurred in the view held by the Government of India that no further grant-in-aid of plague expenditure should be made to the Municipality from General Revenues.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MALARIA COMMITTEE.

Consideration was given to the letter to the president from the Secretary to Government, General Department, in which was stated: "With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 5257, dated the 24th November 1908, I am directed to inform you that Government have selected Captain Anderson McKendrick, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, to conduct investigations in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City of Bombay and to request that the name of the gentleman whom the Corporation propose as their representative on the Committee may be communicated at an early date."

Mr. James MacDonald proposed: "That Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, be appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee proposed to be associated with the expert Officer appointed by Government to conduct investigations in connection with the epidemic of Malaria in the City of Bombay and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly in reply to their letter in the General Department No. 118, dated the 9th January 1909." He said that there representative should be a competent, well informed gentleman who knew the City very well too and their Commissioner as they all knew was the fiftest representative they could send.

Mr. Lukhamsey Napoo seconded.

The Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta moved as an amendment, "That Dr. K. E. Dadachanji be appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee appointed by Government to associate with the Special Officer for condncting investigations in connection with the epidemic of Malaria in the City." In support of his amendment Sir Phirozeshah observed that it was not reasonable nor fair of the Corporation to appoint their Commissioner in the Committee for the simple reason that he was over-burdened. It was not possible for him in view of the numerous engagements, and the large amount of work to go all the way and attend the Committee meetings and go with the members visiting various places and localities. If the idea was that some official should be the representative then the proper party would be their Executive Health Officer. But he too had so many calls is in the course of his duty on his time that it would not be reasonable to appoint him either. The Commissioner or the Health Officer would either be a very competent member on the Committee, but he proposed a private public man on the ground that it was not far to the officers that they should add to the burden of their work. They had already, it was stated, too much to do. Dr. Dadachanji knew the city as well as any other man besides he had an expert knowledge and experience.

Dr. Sukhia moved another amendment to the effect that Dr. Liston be appointed to represent the Corporation on the Committee. He said that Dr. Liston was the best expert experienced gentleman they could find. His valuable services in connection with the light thrown on the Malaria question were well known to the Board.

As no member seconded this amendment it fell through.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

THE B. E. I. A. SCHOOLS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the Schools established by the said Association at Palli (Bandra), Malvani and Marol in Salsette, at Papdi in Bassein, for boys and girls separately, and at Tanna solely intended for the education of girls, from 1st January to 31st December 1908:—Mr. Ratan J. Tata Rs. 100; late E. Rehatsek Fund for distribution of prizes for the schools, Rs. 75; Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil C.I.E., for distribution of prizes for the schools, Rs. 50; Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, retired I.C.S., E. M. Pratt I.C.S., Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers Adenvalla, and D. F. Leao, J. P., President of the Bombay East Indian Association, each Rs. 20; R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Rs. 15; Messrs. M. H. Muckba J. P. Septimus, E Greaves, D. Ferreira, B.A., LL B., and J. P., Solicitor; J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., P.E.P. D. Gostling, Khan Bahadar Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel, C.I.E., Drs D. A. de Monte, M.D., N. de Sylva, and Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir B. Scott, B.A., each Rupees 10; Rao Bahadur Nagindas Narotumdas Nanavati, B.A., LL B., Rupees 6; Messrs. J. C. de Almeida of Kurla, H.M., H. R. Dunk, D.N.G., H. E. E. Procter, S. B. Bharucha, S. M. Moses, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, H. R. Greaves, A. Hill, C.I.E., H.L.R., J. S. Brown, Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim, P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Bamonjee Dinshaw Petit, J. F. Rodrigues, J. P., Dinshaw D. Curranee, Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, W. L. Cameron, Gulam-Husain Ludabhoy, F. C. H. Ardeshir Kaikhusru Cama, B.A., L.L.B., and I.C. S. R.P.M., R.W.H., D.C., R.H.B., M.P. Missent, B. D. P. D. J. T., A.S. Narelvalla, W. D. Sheppard I. C. S., A. A. Vlasto, Kaikhusru Manockji, J. N. Mitaxa, A. L. D. deMello, J. C. de Almeida of Bandora, J.J.A. Tyabolly, J. Essoofbhoy, M.R.J., D. deMiranda, J. D. Inverarity, W. R., G. R. Lownds, L. Robertson, I.C.S., E.B.R., E. F. Allum, W.K.J.C.G.B., L. C. Crumr I.C.S., S. A. Leao, J. P. P. M. Dalal, E.F.N. H.G., Romanji Merwanjee Dalal, Revds. P. A. Fernandez, T. Henriques D.D., D.C.L., D.R.L., P.H. D., A Priest, Liutenant,-Colonel H. P. Demmock, I.M.S., Lieutenant,-Colonel C.H.L. Meyer, M.D., I. M. S., Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Sir Sassoon David, Kt., Sir Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Mrs. Sorabjee Manockjee Damaunwalla, Heerbai Jamsetjee Petit. Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhai Mussabhai, J.P., Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., and I.C.S., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Chairty Send, each rupees 5. Various sums under 5 rupees, rupees 74.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	7	6	106
Total same date of last year	19	10	119

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	3

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	0

THE RAT COMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

August 14th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	49	57	11
B	186	200	30
C	91	110	10
D	67	54	3
E	120	63	5
F	80	[illegible]	1
G	53	15	0
Total to date	646	503	60
Total rats killed			1149

THE "British Medical Journal," in its issue of the 29th January says:—"The announcement which appeared in the newspapers as to the foundation of a Radium Institute was incorrect in several particulars. There is no question of a Royal Charter being granted. The Institute will bear the name of 'The Radium Institute.' The King has taken the keenest personal interest in the foundation of such as Institute, and it is through his instrumentality, aided by the liberality of Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Iveagh, that the scheme is now about to be carried into effect. A Committee has been formed, of which the Chairman is Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B. The members will include one named by Sir Ernest Cassel, one named by Lord Iveagh, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., the Hon'ble R. J. Strutt, Professor Sir Joseph Thomson, of Cambridge, Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart., and Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O. We understand that a site has been secured, but it is not expected that the Institute will be ready for work for some months. The Institute will have no connection with the Imperial Cancer Research Fund."

THE LOCAL ALLOWANCE AND THE SECRETARIAT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read all the correspondence that appeared in your issues of the past and the current months, regarding the grant of local allowance to the Municipal clerks. I venture to say that you were quite right when you remarked that the Municipal clerks are better paid than those of the Government, as will also appear from the following few lines. About four years ago, a Committee of the Assistant Secretaries of all the Departments of the Secretariat (except that of the Public Works Department which was at that time already revised) was appointed to consider over and report the poorly paid conditions of the Secretariat clerks to the Secretaries. They, after a prolonged deliberation, submitted a report to the Secretaries, whose work, in a conference held for the purpose, brought forth no result beneficial to the meagrely paid clerks. The clerks, a few months back, again represented their grievances to the higher authorities, but they were replied that their request for the revision of their salaries cannot be entertained on account of the grant of local allowance. Had the higher authorities been good enough to go through their representations more carefully, or to make special inquiries in the matter (as was done by Mr. Morison at the time of preparing the local allowance report), they would have undoubtedly learnt that it is next to impossible for a clerk to subsist decently and in comfort on the present scale of pay. It was distinctly stated in the representations that there is not a single Government office in the City of Bombay which had not been reorganised during the last few years or so; but that nothing has yet been done to ameliorate their conditions. Although at that time there was not the question of the high cost of living in the City in the orders of Government, still the members of such revised offices at present derive the benefit of the local allowance. The Accountant General has recently revised his establishment and granted the allowance on a fixed scale more favourable to his clerks. The Municipality has also done the same thing. I speak most emphatically about those Departments, which are in charge of the Chief Secretary, and which consist of only twenty-eight clerks. Owing to a block of promotion, some of the clerks there have not yet reached Rs. 50, although they have put in more than 18 years' service. There is again such a widening gulf between the grades of Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 (the maximum grade to which a clerk can rise) that he is the most fortunate who survives to get one of the two prize places of Rs. 100. When there is a question of economy or a proposal to revise the higher grades which are monopolised by the graduates, the retrenchments of expenditure are made by reducing the salaries of these miserably paid clerks. Do those in charge expect this class of distressed and discontented servants to keep both ends meet? I shall just leave it to your readers to ponder over the above facts. I have much more to say, but as I have encroached more upon your valuable space, I must stop here for the present.—Yours, &c.

A DUMB CREATURE.

THE BANDMANN THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from Messrs. Rose and Company's notice that Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann is bringing a large and fine company of 1st Class Artists, and from the glorious report that has been made about their performance not a shadow of doubt is left that the company is an exceptionally good one. I therefore venture to suggest that as Mr. Bandmann spent such a large sum on his company to achieve success, and I hope you will agree with me, that Mr. Bandmann should complete his arrangements by changing those comfortless and straight-back chairs in the stalls. They are not only dirty but they any too narrow and tight to seat any well developed person. I myself heard a lady tell her husband, "I have to turn sideways to get up, for fear of lifting the chair with me." The seats may be good enough for an ordinary Bioscope or any other brief performance but when it comes to first class artists with a charge of Rs. 5 for a seat, it makes a great difference. If the audience is not worth better chairs, the Company is not worth hearing or seeing.—Yours, &c.

THEATRE GOER.

THE RENARD ROAD TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I call the attention of the Bombay Police authorities—if the same is not entirely devoted to the revision of the Victoria Carriage tariff—to the fact that the Renard Road Train, which is daily plying in the streets of Bombay, bears no number plates as required by the Bombay Motor Car regulations.

As a lover of animals, and a motorist, I welcome any form of mechanical transport which is likely to displace animal draught, but at the same time I quite fail to see why the "Renard Road Train," which is essentially a motor vehicle with trailers, should in any way be exempt from the Regulations effective with regard to motor vehicles generally in Bombay. Had the owner of a motor car dared to drive his car without the necessary number plates he would not have been allowed as long a run as the Renard Train is enjoying in this respect.—Yours, etc.

NUMERO.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

Arrival in Bombay.

BORI BUNDER, the busy terminus, presented quite an animated appearance last night when the Special conveying His Highness the Nizam steamed into the station. The extreme east-platform, where His Highness alighted, was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A number of motor cars were drawn up near the platform and about 150 bullock carts were kept ready to take the luggage to Mr. Hormusji Vakil's bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, where His Highness is putting up during his stay in Bombay. Two other Specials, which preceded His Highness' Special, arrived in the evening. They contained a number of motor-cars, the Bodyguard and the baggage. His Highness' suite consisted of about 400 persons, and the staff included Mr. Ahmed Hussain, Chief Secretary, Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, A.-D.-C., Major Osman-ud-Dowlah, Dr. Nawab Lukman-ud-Dowlah and others.

En route to Bombay, His Highness' Special stopped at Gulburga and Kalyan where His Highness had tiffin.

This is His Highness' second visit to Bombay, the first having been paid about four years ago. His Highness was so much charmed with Bombay during his first visit that a more prolonged stay than three months as at present intended is quite probable this time.

THE relation of the English taxpayer to-day towards Ireland and Scotland and the nations which were formerly described as Colonies is not so much that of a milch cow, says "Black and White," as that of a milch ass.

BY THE WAY.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE LADIES.

No detail seems to escape the German Emperor. A writer in the "Woman at Home" tells that even the dresses worn by his fair subjects receive his attention. At Wiesbaden lately he exclaimed, "In this town all the ladies dress well. But only here; Ah! I wish all German women were as "a la mode" as the Wiesbadeners." When someone rallied him for picking a fault with his countrywoman, "But I'll do them this justice," he added, "thank Heaven they don't make up their faces like Englishwomen! No German lady who respects herself flies to the rouge or powder pot."

THE KAISER'S MAXIMS.

A man of ideals, for his own guidance the Emperor collects maxims that strike him as helpful, and this is but one extract from a series which he has had framed and hung up in his den at Rommten, his East Prussia hunting-box: Be strong in pain; desire not that which is unattainable or worthless; be content with the day as it comes; look for the good in all things; and take pleasure in nature and in men as they are. For a thousand bitter hours console thyself with a single one that is beautiful; ever give heartily and of thy best, even when repaid with ingratitude. He who is able to learn so to act is a happy, free, and proud man, and his life will always be beautiful. One of the Emperor's favourite songs is "Oh, Listen to the Band!" and he is fond of trolling it out in "a good noisy baritone."

THE LAW SOCIETY AND MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

At the meeting of the Law Society Mr. Lloyd-George's portrait, which has been painted by Sir Luke Fildes, will be presented to the society by Sir John Gray Hill on behalf of the subscribers. Mr. Lloyd-George is the first solicitor to hold the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his portrait will, the "Law Journal" says form a fitting companion to that of Viscount Wolverhampton which was subscribed for by members of the society after his appointment as Secretary of State for India. Mr. Lloyd-George's brilliant career in the political world has, in contemporary's opinion, "added fresh lustre to the annals of the legal profession."

PRINTERS' "PIE."

The mixing up of the reports of a wrestling match and a Suffragette speech is responsible for the following:—"Miss Christabel Pankhurst then rose to address the meeting, but the referee objected and said that Zbysco would wrestle with nobody who was not stripped to the waist. 'Votes for Women' was shouted by the crowd, and everybody being agreed Miss Pankhurst was weighed in at the ingside, removing her hat as she brought Padoubny for this knees for a moment. The struggle continued to 30 minutes, at the end of which both combatants retired for a wipe town, which was instantly met with the try of "Go home, and cook yer husband's supper' Miss Pankhurst warming to her work and speaking with the utmost defiance, sneered at Padonbny, who got a good wrist hold, and forced Zbyseo in a corner where Lloyd-George was looting the hen roosts, 'What,' she cried, 'was the Government going to do?' She paused for an answer, and the referee called out 'a foul,' warning Padoubny that he would never give a woman a vote. The crowd became excited, and Hackenschmidt broke all records by lifting Miss Pankhurst's 814lb."

THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF B. N. C.

This year Brasenose College, Oxford is to celebrate its 400th anniversary. Certain names are bound to come up on the occasion. Shall we ever get to know whether Duns Scotus was a member of B. N. C.? The Heberts were there, Reginald, and his brother Richard, who published an edition of "Silius Italieus" when he was nineteen. It will be remembered that Richard Heber was the B. N. C. man who while an undergraduate began an edition of Persius, and died leaving eight houses in various towns in Europe all crammed with books. Milman, of course, belonged to B. N. C., and so did F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, and so did Walter, Pater.

WHERE DANTE MAY HAVE STUDIED.

St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, the independence of which seems threatened by neighbouring Queen's College, is now the sole survivor of the original "halls" from which University life arose at Oxford. It bears the name not of the martyred Saxon monarch, but of Archbishop Edmund Rich, who possibly about 1219 delivered near this spot the first Oxford lectures on Aristotle. This legend once enabled the present Principal to retort that if Dante really visited Oxford he might conceivably have studied at St. Edmund's Hall, but not at Queen's College, which did not then exist.

HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

Herstmonceux Castle, which has just come into the estate market, is one of the most picturesque of the many antiquities of Sussex. The castle was built about the middle of the 15th century, and is not without its literary associations. Horace Walpole, who visited it during his stay at Battle, has left an interesting description of it, while Addison is said to have derived the motif of his comedy "The Drummer" from a story connected with it. Only the shell now remains. One of the sons of the famous Bishop Hare demolished the interior, in order that the materials might be utilised in the construction of an ugly Georgian mansion hard by.

ANOTHER SOCIABLE ROBIN.

The sociable ways of the robin are no rare thing. A contributor tells in the "Scotsman" the close friendship which grew up between the keeper of a curling pond and "the bird that comes about our doors when winter winds are sobbing." It not only learned to feed from his hand, perching on his wrist, and picking crumbs of bread out of his palm but responding to his call—a low whistle—followed him up and down the ice, and accompanied him inside the cottage, which serves as a clubhouse, and waited about the fireside until he made the room tidy. For some months the pondkeeper was unavoidably absent from his post, and on the day when he returned, and was engaged on his customary work, something struck him smartly on the ear. Rising up and glancing round he was surprised to find that his old friend the robin had alighted on his shoulder.

A PRAYER 260 YEARS OLD.

Oh! that mine eyes might closed be
To what concerns me not to see;
That deafness might possess mine car
To what concerns me not to hear;
That truth my tongue might always tie
From ever speaking foolishly:
That no vain thought might ever rest,
Or be conceived in my breast;
That by each deed and word and thought,
Glory may to my God be brought!
But what are wishes? Lord, mine eye
On Thee is fixed, to Thee I cry;
Wash, Lord, and purify my heart,
And make it clean in every part,
And when 'tis clean, Lord, keep it, too,
For that is more than I can do.

THOMAS ELWOOD, A.D. 1639.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ROYAL BLUE.

Silver tissue and the beautiful vivid blue known "royal" form a conjunction on which the French dressmaker is prepared to stake her reputation for effective schemes for evening wear at the present moment. Lovely, gowns formed of the tissue, over which is draped a tunic of bleu roy, have been evolved, while the decolletage—instead of being draped with folds of the palest flesh-pink tulle—is outlined with a serried row of tiny blue velvet gentians, which hold in place a light draping of silver net. For a fair woman this alliance of blue and silver would be more than hard to excel, and is adopted with enthusiasm, but the brunette has so far shown no signs of abondoning the rich shades of coral, rose du Barri, and vieux rose which this season have been in the ascendant.

VOGUE FOR TWIN RINGS.

In the matter of ornaments, a Frenchwoman believes in turning the key in the lock of her jewel case from time to time, and wearing only what is strictly fashionable. When antique cameos were in vogue, the old silversmiths on the left bank of the Seine were ransacksd until it is doubtful if one genuine example of the First Empire was to be found in the Paris shops. The same story was repeated where Breton rings were concerned. At the end of the summer there was hardly a corner of Finistere, or a mile inland of the coast line east or west of Dinard, which had not been sifted by eager summer visitors on the track of the antique. Just now, however, the favourite idea of the moment is the bague jumelle. Instead of a large Marquise ring on the middle finger, and a half hoop of brilliants on the third finger, with a single ruby or emerald in a gold circlet as a guard, the latest idea is to wear twin rings, and for the moment to abjure every other example. The effect is bizarre in the extreme, especially in the case of the somewhat coarse and barbaric settings which are so fashionable just now. Giant claws, clasping great uncut turquoises and corals, represent the latest idea of the moment, and a couple of gold rings ornamented in this way are worn, each of which is in every detail the twin of the other. The fourth and third fingers are usually chosen in preference to the middle and third, the monster galms, when these consist of opals or even smoke-coloured pearls, looking not unlike a pair of gleaming eyes starting out of their plain gold rims. Every effort is made to secure a perfect match where stones or pearls are concerned, and jewellers are often forced to search from counter to counter of the antique dealers, in order to discover a match to an old gem which chance has put in their way, and which, without a twin soul, is absolutely useless for the modern ring-setter.

ARE MORAL LESSONS IN SCHOOLS EFFECTIVE?

Professor Darrock, of the Chair of Education in the University of Edinburgh, has been lecturing on Moral Education in the Elementary Schools.

"No serious educationist objected to the direct inculcation of moral truths if it could be shown to lead to ultimate good," he said, as reported by the "Glasgow Herald." "If lessons on the evils of intemperance, of gambling, or any similar subject, produced, or tended to produce, any good effect on after conduct, then one and all should gladly welcome the introduction of such lessons into the school course. But he greatly doubted whether the introduction of such teaching into our elementary schools did tend to produce the result desired by its advocates, and moreover there were certain inherent dangers in this method which might produce greater evils than those which it desired to prevent.

"The first danger was that instead of morally training the boy we might simply build up a knowledge about moral truth, and this was quite a different thing from establishing moral ideas as effective controls over conduct. Again, the direct method aimed at moral instruction rather than at moral training; at the enlightening of the intelligence rather than at the steady formation of habits and character. Both no doubt were necessary in moral education, but if we began the moral enlightenment at too early an age and neglected the training in habit, then the great danger was that instead of making our pupils moral we might train up the youth merely to be moral dialecticians. This to a large extent seemed to be the result of the direct method in the French schools, as witness the statement of a French teacher that his prizeman in morals was the biggest knave in the lot.

"A second danger of this method was that by contra-suggestion we might arouse an opposing system of ideas to that intended. For example, lessons on the evils of gambling showing how one individual gains at the expense of another might arouse a very opposite set of ideas to what the teacher intended. The East End boy might think how good a thing it was to acquire wealth by so simple and easy a means. Lastly, much of such teaching seemed to him to be premature during the school stage, because at that age there was no inclination—no temptation to do the wrong act.

"In conclusion, the lecturer discussed the particular difficulties with which the elementary school teachers, especially in our large city schools, had to contend in the moral education of the children under their care. The first and perhaps the fundamental condition for all healthy moral activity, he declared, was sound, physical health. We were too prone to think that morality was something above and independent of physical conditions, and too prone to forget that physical exhaustion was a frequent cause of wrong-doing both in the case of the child and the adult. The bad physical and material conditions under which the children in our poorer districts lived often proved a serious hindrance to the moral and intellectual aims of the school, and as a consequence not only did the education suffer but the child himself suffered.

"A second limitation to the teacher's work was that in many cases the home did nothing to support and much to undo the moral training of the school. In addition the teacher had often to contend against the evils of irregular attendance and the constant migration of pupils from one school to another. But in addition to these evils there were others connected with the internal organisation of our city schools which seriously affected the teacher's work. If the personality of the teacher was to influence the pupils under his care, then it should be possible for him to become intimately acquainted with each of his pupils."

THE Grand Council of the Canton of Basle has adopted with unanimity a Bill suppressing the Budget of Public Worship. The new law (adds Reuter) does not entirely break the tie between the state and the Roman Catholics and Protestants, who retain their privileged position.

WESTON, the walker, has undertaken on his seventieth birthday, March 15, says a message to the "Telegraph," to leave New York for San Francisco, a 4,000-mile journey, which he expects to cover in 100 days. He has been walking thirty miles daily by way of training for months past, and is in good condition.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NAVAL officers do not profess to attach much importance to the details which have been published purporting to disclose the intention of the Admiralty to redistribute the naval forcess in home waters. Apart from the unsound strategy of spliting up a battle fleet in the manner suggested, it is held that the Admiralty are not likely to station a big force in the North Sea until we possess a complete squadron of "Dreadnoughts," and so long as there is an absence of adequate docking accommodation and repairing facilities on the East Coast. Not only is this argument advanced, but it is also pointed out that the development of the torpedo, which now has an effective range of 7,000 yards, constitutes a serious objection to stationing a large battle fleet in narrow waters like the North Sea. The school of amateur strategists who favour the stationing of a powerful fleet in the North Sea appear to have overlooked, the obvious danger to which it would be exposed by reason of the progress of the torpedo as an effective weapon. At the same time the North Sea will no doubt continue to be frequently used as a manœuvring area, the next incursion into these waters being made shortly by the Channel Fleet.

A QUARTETTE OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

Meanwhile the strength of the battleship squadron at the Nore is materialising, although it will be some little time before it consists of six modern battleships. In the process of development the "Royal Sovereigns" and "Formidable," of which it partly consisted at the outset, have given place to more modern units, and the "Dreadnought" will shortly be joined by two more units of this type—the "Bellerophon" and "Temeraire," followed later in the year by the "Superb." Contrary to general expectation, the last named ship will not be launched from the Armstrong-Whitworth establishment until the latter part of February; but for a ship in the pre-launching stage she is known to be in a very forward condition. Associated with these four "Dreadnoughts" will be the "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" and the "smashing" power of this combination will consist of forty-eight 12in. and twenty 9·2in. guns We are therefore within measurable distance of possessing a battle fleet and an affiliated cruiser squadron which, alike in their aggressive and defensive qualities, have no equal in the world's navies.

UNDER WHICH FLAG.

It is curious to note what an amount of speculation is again rife in the naval circles of all the principal naval Powers, in regard to the eventual disposal of the Brasilian battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, now building in this country. As far back as the early part of last autumn this question was discussed in Berlin, where it was anticipated that the ships would eventually fly the White Ensign, since the purchase of the "Swiftsure" and "Triumph" was a recent precedent for such a manœuvre on our part. It may be imagined that the conclusion that the Brazilian battleships were bound to be purchased by this country—and no one ever seemed to doubt that they would be for sale on completion—brought Britain in for a good deal of abuse for thus making the South American Republic a medium through which the nefarious trick of rapidly increasing her Navy might be carried out. The question, however, is still an open one; but every month that passes and brings the completion of the ships nearer lends intensity to the speculation of who will eventually buy them from the builders, If Russia had more money on hand there would probably be but little objection in any direction to her purchasing these ships, to help form the nucleus of a modern fleet which would again restore that Power to her old naval position in the European Concert. It would certainly not be Britain who would object to such a nation making the purchase for if the ships are to be sold to a European Power Russia is the country which could absorb them without seriously disturbing naval balances,

GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

The Government is undoubtedly confronted with great and unexpected difficulties. An almost certain falling off of £5,000 000 in revenue is now foreseen, associated with a demand for at least £12,000,000 of new expenditure, partly on Old-Age Pensions, but very largely for the needs of the Services. The Cabinet met recently to take a view of the situation, and we hope is of the mind of Prince Bulow, when he spoke of the situation in Germany, and is firm in the conviction that "we cannot and dare not save money at the expense of our readiness for battle, and to maintain the peace of the world." Ministers were made aware that within a short distance of the scene of their conference discontended musicians were playing the "Dead March" opposite to the War Office, as a sign of their resentment at the fact that Army bandsmen are allowed to perform in public. We suppose this is a note of the times of which the Government is likely to take account. Mr. Haldane recently denounced the subtle poison of Socialism, which is but a cloak for anarchy, continually endeavouring to undermine the spirit of nationality, and to subvert discipline and turn men from their allegiance, and finding an ally in the sentimental anti-militarists. But no one who has any real knowledge of history or of contemporary international conditions will attempt in any way to diminish our military resources. The demands for Army purposes are not less but are greater. Increasing developments in science unceasing progress in arms and armaments, demands for changes in rifles and ammunition, new types of guns, the fresh field to conquer in aerial navigation the larger demands for the Territorial Force—all these things and many more are tending to make the burden heavier than it was before. This is no reason why the burden should not be borne. The Army has been cut down to the very bone, and there is no room for any more of the cruel surgery that has been practised. To do Mr. Haldane justice, he is perfectly conscious of this fact. Unfortunately he seems to receive very little support from his colleagues, but we hope he will present a strong front against the opposition of Sir John Brunner, Mr. Murray Macdonald, and their friends in the House of Commons.

PROMOTION IN THE R. G. A.

The stagnation of promotion in the Royal Garrison Artillery is a matter that requires the urgent attention of the Army Council. It is in the highest degree discouraging to a great number of young officers. Mr. Haldane, in reply to Mr. Lee, promised that something should be done to relieve the situation, but apparantly nothing has been accomplished in that direction. In 1907 only fourteen subalterns were promoted, and in 1908 only seven. Yet there are on the list 119 lieutenants who attained that rank in 1901, and fifty-nine who were promoted to the rank in 1902. The state of things is becoming very alarming, and some special measures will have to be taken to do justice to a large number of young officers. The subalterns now at the top of the list are about of the same age, or a little more, as others a great many places below them. What prospect have these latter officers, who are the victims of untoward conditions which arose from the South African War? It was possible to promote thirty-one 2nd lieutenants in 1908, but the pressure has been very little relieved, and the proportion of 2nd-lieutenants to lieutenants is as a consequence very small. We do not think any branch of the Army has suffered so severely in the matter of promotion as the Royal Garrisan Artillery. That a certain discontent is felt is in no way surprising and the Army Council must remember that there is as much human nature in this important branch of his Majesty's forces is in the palatial building in Whitehall. This feeling has probably something to do with the desire felt in some quarters by the Royal Garrison Artillery, to which we referred last week, to see their comrades of the Heavy and Mountain branches in a list apart. We urge most earnestly that this question shall receive attention forthwith. No trifling change will suffice to remove the difficulty. Measures must be adopted which will be thorough and complete.

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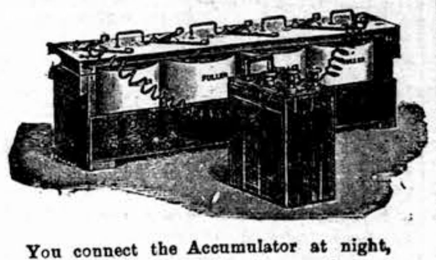

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box sovereigns	9,000	Suez........	A A Rahim
6 packages sov...	24,735	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers
Gold coins......	34,269		
Rupees	1,590		
170 Bars silver...	3,15,373	Shanghai...	Chartered Bk

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...2½ per cent.	from	14th	Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent.	„	28th	„
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent.	„	14th	„
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent.	„	28th	„

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 4 lacs down.

Exchange:—

The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Bills are not very plentiful but some have been placed at our quotation. There is not much enquiry for remittance but we hear that 1s. 4 15-16d. T. T. February and 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. March combined has been done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper:—

The market to-day has been quiet, opening at 93 7-8 ready and 93 15-16 for the settlement and closing unchanged. There has been very little doing in the Bazaar either for ready or forward. Calcutta market is advised as 93 3-4 ready and 93 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·14
1st Settlement — ...	„	93·15

Bullion:—

On Saturday the price of bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 23 7-8 both for cash and forward delivery and the New York rate was 1-8 higher at 51 7-8. Locally the market has been quiet. The ready rate opened at 60 15-16 but there were sellers and the quotation closes round about 60 11-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is quiet but steady with little or no change in rates. The demand for contracts continues limited.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate, and the turn over at Colaba this afternoon was limited.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	228 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215/16	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	189/90	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	183 1/2	„
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	10,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·01	5·02	5·03	5·04

unchanged.

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·08	5·03	5·00	4·96	4·93

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7	12	0	B. T.
April-May...	„	7	13	6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues week with little business passing.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	7	9	6	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April...	„	7	11	0	B. T.
Ready Kutni	„	6	10	0	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	43	8	0
Mimbara	„	47	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„	51	8	0
Delhi-Beawar	„	45	0	0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29	8	0		
Feb.-March	Rs. 5	15	6	R. T.	

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	„	9	15	0

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	40	0	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May	Rs.	5	12	0	R. T.
„ Karachi, June-July ...	„	5	10	6	

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	70 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2

Mills :—

David	427 1-2
Kohinoor	790
Manockji Petit	3,092 1-2
Central India S. and W. Coy....	1,610

Presses :—

New Mofussil	675

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	353 3-4 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,120
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Marcks & Co.	130
Bombay Burmah New share...	420

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	537 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	13,403	bales.
Wheat	5,209	cwts.
Linseed	3,159	„
Rapeseed	1,290	„
Gingellyseed	6,899	„
Poppyseed	201	„
Groundnuts	2,331	„
Castorseed	2,016	„
Rice	11,597	„
Myrabollams	5,221	„
Cottonseed	20,654	„
Mowraseed	70	„
Gram	1,547	„
Joowar	3,385	„
Maize	Nil.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 13th Feb. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	Feb. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,22,938	31,93,491
Public Deposits at Branches	56,33,059	87,61,248
Other Deposits	8,30,44,961	838,63,685
Post Bills	22,60	22,602
Sundries	17,23,656	17,25,000
Rs....	11,47,47,216	11,44,72,535
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,34,21,291	140,74,025
Other authorised Securities.	18,58,064	18,47,774
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,06,97,310	201,60,623
Loans do. do.	2,18,25,570	218,70,963
Bills discounted and purchased	1,92,79,462	189,05,223
Dead Stock	3,03,690	3,03,702
Stamps	6,445	6,412
Bullion	2,66,385	7,33,514
Balances with other Banks.	6,56,942	5,74,996
Sundries	1,90,030	1,80,589
Cash	3,62,42,027	358,14,714
	11,47,47,216	11,44,72,535

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	Sellers 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	Buyers 103
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	Do 1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	... 1,000
Carnatic	Buyers 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	Seller 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid)	... 100
Coral ...	... 170
Jamalamudugu Press ...	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	... 2,800
Do. Do.	... 700
Madura	... 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 104
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tirupur Press	... 475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	96s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Seller 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	Seller 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	Par.
Do. 5 ditto B. „ ...	Par.
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	28s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	Seller 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Seller Par.
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...	Seller 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	Sellers £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures..	£80
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	...28s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Seller 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	130
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	... £100
Rangoon Oil	92½
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref...	Buyers 45
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	nom.
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.) ...	nom.
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	4s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	11s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	2s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares) ..	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid) ...	7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid) ...	...21s 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid) ...	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	...92s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	6d.
Nanjungod (fully paid)	Seller Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...	...23s. 9d.
North Anantapur (4s. paid) ...	... 4s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...	14s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	20s.
Sangli (15s. paid)	3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid) ...	... Nom.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Trafford Hall." February 16

THE following is a list of passengers sailing per s.s. "Trafford Hall," this evening. Medical inspection will be held at No. 15, Victoria Dock shed, at 6-15 p.m. sharp :—

Bialo Blotzky, Mrs
Cadell, Miss
Cadell, Miss K J
Campbell, Rev H
Donald, Miss
Hesketh, Capt and Mrs
Mehdi Hasan, Mrs
O'Brian, Mrs M O
Powell, Miss
Shipley, Mr W W
Shipley, Mr C
Skyrianos, Mr
Souter Robertson, Mr and Mrs, D child and infant
Spalding, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Sukes, Mr and C F Mrs
Thomson, Mr C W G
Williams, Hon'ble Mrs and maid

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.......	100	50	5 „	70½x. d.
Bank of Bengal.......	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 „	5
India	O. 50	50	1½ „	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32¼	157¼
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615¼
Bombay United......	250	250	20	500
Century	100	100	50	315
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,127½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	265
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	1375
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	790
Kohinoor.............	500	500	25	782¼
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,120
Morarji Gocculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	203¾
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,346
Textile...............	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India........	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	c.o 14
Rack Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share............	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.............			300	427
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill.....	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navi-	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
gation Company...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.1	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Mining...............	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 13.	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	13
Syndicate............	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co.,	O. 75	£ 15	...	12½ dis.
Limited..............	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	62
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	1½	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort..................	475	475	......	271
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	...	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	280
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	580
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th Feb. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for for week ending 6th Feb. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	1326862	5808540	7135402
I. M. Ry. System	1177·62	231326	1042758	1274084
A. D. C. Ry.......	125·99	20497	102635	123132
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·81	179	4604	4783
Total...	2923·45	1578864	6958537	8537401
Actuals for corresponding week ending 8th Feb. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	1264703	5525333	6790036
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	258322	1386767	1645089
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	29301	124628	153929
Total..	2908·08	1552326	7036728	8589054
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+62159	+283207	+345366
I. M. Ry.	+ 1·78	—26996	—344009	—371065
A. D. C. R.	......	— 8804	— 21993	— 30797
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·31	+ 179	+ 4604	+ 4783

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Jan. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 3,15,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	278	624	8	910
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	4,28,000	9,45,000	13,000	13,86,000
Total for 5 weeks	5,68,000	12,60,000	17,000	18,45,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,53,079	2,61,020	4,229	4,18,328
Per mile of Ry...	304	517	8	829
Total to corresponding date...	6,45,091	11,04,265	21,053	17,70,409

Increase for the week............Rs. 40,672
Do. to date....................Rs. 74,591

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Jan. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 24,000	Rs.	Rs. 29,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	170	......	205
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	16,000	60,000	......	76,000
Total for 5 weeks	21,000	84,000	......	1,05,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,501	25,769	59	32,329
Per mile of Ry.	46	183	......	229
Total to corresponding date...	27,854	98,938	427	1,27,219

Decrease for the week............Rs. 3,329
Do. to date....................Rs. 22,219

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Jan. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 400	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	29	......	52
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	1,500	1,700	......	3,200
Total for 5 weeks	1,900	2,200	......	4,100
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	465	771	2	1,262
Per mile of Ry.	27	45		73
Total to corresponding date...	1,830	2,707	39	4,576

Decrease for the week............Rs. 362
Do. to date....................Rs. 476

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Jan. on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 3,200	Rs. 5,800	Rs.	Rs. 9,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	42	......	65
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	7,000	13,900	90	20,990
Total for 5 weeks	10,200	19 700	9	29.990
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,910	4,162	66	6,168
Per mile of Ry..	19	41	1	61
Total to corresponding date...	7,378	16,914	297	24,589

Increase for the week............Rs. 2,832
Do. to date....................Rs. 5,401

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Jan. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

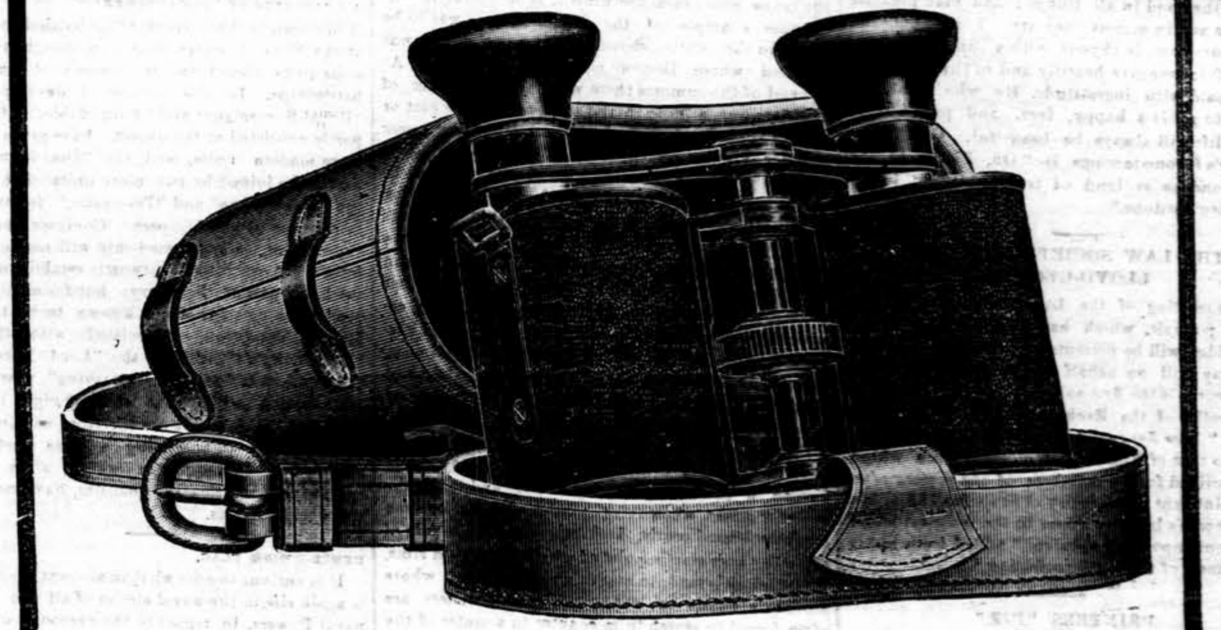
	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,63,000	Rs. 3,25,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,95,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	92	183	4	279
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	4,73,000	10,10,000	23,000	15,06,000
Total for 5 weeks	6,36,000	13,35,000	30,000	20,01,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,68,404	3,88,815	7,617	5,64,836
Per mile of Ry..	95	220	4	319
Total to corresponding date ..	6,70,740	17,11,180	30,337	24,12,257

Decrease for the week............Rs. 69,836
Do. to date....................Rs. 4,11,257

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ
PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10¼ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.
Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold.	Rs.	100 to 250
Sterling Silver.	„	35 to 60
Nickel...........	„	25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE ZENITH WATCH for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

Stephens'

Stephens'
Ribbon
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

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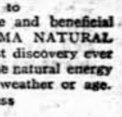

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

POONA DIVISIONAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 14.

THE following are the results of the matches fired at the different stations in the Poona Division since the 15th December last :—

BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Class A.—Match 1—Marksmen 200 yards :—Cpl Birley, R Scots, 33 points ; S-M Masters, Lincolns, 33 points ; Pte Manship, Leicesters, 33 points ; and Sgt Wilson, Lincolns, 32 points.

Class A—Match 1—1st Class Shots :—Pte Stainforths, R Scots, 34 points ; Pte Paton Leicesters, 34 points; Lce-Gopl Theobald, Northn, 32 points ; and Lieut. O'Neill, 127th Baluch, 31 points.

Class A—Match—2—Marksmen—Sgt Redwood, Leicesters, 35 points ; Sgt Neemuchwalla, P Vol Rifles, 34 points ; Lce-Cpl Divaney, Lincolns, 34 points ; and Pte Kenny, R Scots, 33 points.

Class A.—Match 2—First Class Shots :—Cpl. Trick, R. Scots, 34 points ; Pte. Williams Worcs, 32 points ; Lce-Cpl. Gallacher, R. Scots, 32 points ; and Lce-Cpl. Angus, R. Scots, 32 points.

Class A.—Match 3—Marksmen :—Sgt. Wilson, Lineolons, 34 points; Lieut. Lake, 127th Baluchis, 31 points ; Sgt Neemuchwalla, P Vol Rifles, 31 points; and Sgt Carleton, R Scots, 30 points.

Class A.—Match 3—1st Class Shots :—Lieut O'Neill, 31 points; Pte Toplis, Worcs, 30 points ; Pte McFetridge, R Scots, 29 points; and Cpl Little, Worcs, 28 points.

Class A.—2nd Class Shots—Match 1 :—Lce-Cpl Crittell, R Scots, 30 points; Pte Welch, R Scots, 29 points; Pte Parker, (30) Worcs, 27 points; Cpl Manterfield, Lincolns, 26 points ; and Pte Falconer, R Scots, 26 points.

Match 2.—Pte Wilson, R Scots, 30 points; Pte Tillet, R Scots, 29 points; Pte Drayton, Lincoln, 28 points; Pte Walsh, Worcs, 27 points ; and Parsons, Lincolns, 26 points.

Match 3.—Pte Parker (30) Worcs, 27 points; Lce-Cpl Crittell, R Scots, 24 points; Pte Wilson, R Scots, 22 points; Pte Patterson, R Scots, 21 points; and Pte Black, R Scots, 21 points.

Class A.—Practice Match Aggregates—Marksmen —Lt Lake, 127th Baluchis, 95 points ; Sgt Neemuchwalla, P V R, 94 points; and Sgt Wilson, Lincolns, 93 points.

1st Class Shots.—Lieut O'Neill, 127th Baluchis, 93 points; Capt Trick, R Scots, 85 points; and Pte Williams, Worcs, 84 points.

2nd Class Shots.—Pte Parker (30) Worcs, 77 points ; Pte Wilson R Scots, 77 points ; and Lce-Cpl. Crittell, R Scots, 75 points.

Class A.—Match 4—Divisional Championship :—Clr-Sgt Pavett Wores, 18 points ; Pte Parker, (30) Wores 18 points ; Pte Hatton Leicester, 18 points; and Cpl. Millward, Worcs, 15 points.

Class A—Match 5—Divisional Champ :—Clr-Sgt Good, Northn, 18 points ; Pte Marquis, R Scots, 16 points; and Sgt Watson, Lincolns, 16 points.

Class A—Match 6—Divisional Champ :—Lieut Lake, 127th Baluchis, 12 points; Clr-Sgt Pugh, R Scots, 12 points; Clr-Sgt Garbett, Leics, 11 points; Lce-Cpl Anderson, R Scots, 11 points; and Sgt Manchins, Lincolns, 11 points.

Class A—Match 7—Divisional Champ :—Sgt Glancy, Lincolns, 34 points; Lce-Cpl Goodall, R Scots, 33 points ; Lce-Sgt Pugh, Wores, 33 points ; Clr-Sgt Parry Leics, 33 points; and Pte Trasler, Northn, 33 points.

Class A—Match 8—Divisional Champ :—Lieut Phythian-Adams, 80th Infantry, 34 points ; Cpl Workman, Leics, 33 points; Pte Whaley, R Scots, 33 points; and Lce-Cpl Owine, Worcs, 31 points.

Class A—Match 9—Divisional Champ :—Pte Maw, Leicesters, 32 points; Cpl Birley, R Scots, 32 points; Sgt Flemming, R Scots, 31 points ; and Pte Hodger, R Scots, 31 points.

Class A—Match 9—(a) Divisional Champ. Aggregate—Clr-Sgt Pavett, Worcs, 114 points ; Sgt Neemuchwalla, P V R 110 points ; Lieut Lake, 127th Baluchis, 103 points; and Pte Marquis, R Scots, 105 points.

Divisional Gold Medal, Private Hussain Khan, 80th Inf, 119.

NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Class B—Match 12—(Marksmen) 200 yards:—Clr-Hav Saaik Rahimon, 103rd Light Infantry, 33 points ; Naik Prem Singh, 107th Pioneers, 33 points; Hav Ramchandra Bhosle, 114th Mahrattas, 32 points; Naick Feroz Ali, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31 points ; Naick Chorja Bakdh Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points; and Jamadar Narayan Chowan, 109th Infantry, 32 points.

Class B—Match 12—(1st Class Shots) 200 yards:—Naick Vishnu Fitorkar, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 34 points; Hav Babaji Krishnaji, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 33 points; Pte Ratnasami, 80th Infantry, 33 points; Naick Mahommed Abdul Hakim, 80th Infantry, 33 points; Naick Narayansami, 80th Infantry, 32 points; Pte Veerappah, 80th Infantry, 32 points Lce-Naick Sorna Sawant, 109th Infantry, 32 points; Hav Chiragh Din, 109th Infantry, 32 points; and Lce-Naick Bir Singh III, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points.

Class B—Match 13—Marksmen 500 yards :—Lce-Naick Sidaram Nikam, 109th Infantry, 34 point ; Clr-Hav Raghunath Naivekar, 114th Mahrattas 33 points; Naick Chorja Baksh Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points; Sapr Himat Khan, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points; Hav Shaik Yacoob, 110th Mahrattas, 32 points; and Sapr Rampal Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points.

Class B.—Match 13—1st Class Shots—500 yards: —Pte Sambu Gackwar, 109th Infantry, 34; points; Jemadar Shiwaram Powar, 114th Mahrattas, 34 points; Lce-Naick Anthony, 80th Infantry, 34 points; Naick Shankar Nerurkar, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 34 points; Lce Sapt Babaji Chorge, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 33 points, Pte Ragho Sinde, 114th Mahrattas, 33 points; Pte Ganesh Gaoda, 114th Mahrattas, 32 points; Pte Govind Ranji, 110th Mahrattas, 32 points; Pte Babu Jagdale 114th Mahrattas, 32 points; and Subadar Parbati Tanpure, 109 Infantry, 32 points.

Class B.—Match 14—Marksmen—600 yards—Pte Ramchander Lall, 109th Infantry, 34 points; Havildar Somaya, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points; Havildar Balajirao Dalji, 109th Infantry, 32 points; Sapr Krishna Ashana, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31 point; and Sapr Rampal Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31 points.

Class B.—Match 14—1st Class Shots—600 yards: —Pte Sambu Gackwar, 109th Infantay, 33 points; Havildar Narayansami, 80th Infantry, 32 points; Naick Vishnu Vitorkar, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points; and Pte Zawar Din, 127th Baluchis, 32 points.

Class B—Aggregate Marksmen:—Pte Sambu, Gackwar, 109th Infantry, 97 points; Sapr Rampal Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 92 points; and Subadar Parbati Tanpure, 109th Infantry 91 points.

Class B.—Aggregate—1st Class Shots:—Naick Vishnu Vitorkar, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 97 points; Naick Muhammed Abdul Hakim, 80th Infantry, 93 points; and Sapr Babaji Chorge, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 92 points.

Class B.—Match 12—2nd Class Shots:—Pte Bir Singh I, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 30 points; Pte Mahabir Ahir, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 29 points; Lce.-Naik Pala Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 29 points; and Naick Elappa Shiw, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 29 points.

Match 13—2nd Class Shots—Pte Harchand Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 30 points; Lce.-Naik Pala Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 29 points; Pte Awaz Gul 127th Baluchis, 27 points; and Pte Mahabir Ahir, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 26 points.

Match 14—2nd Class Shots:—Naick Elappa Shiw 3rd Sappers and Miners, 30 points; Pte Mahabir, Ahir, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 23 points; Pte Ram Singh, 14th Sappers and Miners, 23 points; and Lce.-Naick Pala Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 22 points.

Aggregate.—Naick Elappa Thiw, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 80 points; Lce.-Naick Pala Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 80 points; and Pte Mahabir Ahir, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 78 points.

Class B.—Match 15—Divisional Champ—Pte Ganesh Gaoda, 114th Mahrattas, 20 points; Pte Ragho Sinde, 114th Mahrattas, 20 points; Subadar Parbati Tanpure, 109th Infantry, 18 points; Sapr Himat Khan, 3rd S and M, 18 points; Hav Govindsami, 80th Infantry, 18th points; and Lce.-Naick Kashiram Powar, 114th Mahrattas, 17 points.

Class B.—Match 16—Divl, Champ—Naick R Vanderine, 80th Infantry, 22 points; Naick Daji Sigwan, 103rd Light Infantry, 22 points ; Clr-Hav Ragunath Narvekar, 114th Mahrattas, 20 points; and Naick Muhammad Abdul Hakim, 80th Infantry, 20 points.

Class B—Match 17—DivisionalChamp:—Jemadar Govindrajaloo, 80th Infantry, 17 points; Subadar Govind Chavan 114th Mahrattas, 17 points; Lce-Naick Hyder Khan, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 16 points; and Pte Tilla Khan 127th Baluchis 15 points.

Class B.—Match 18.—Divisional Championship—800 yards:—Subadar Mahadeorao Khanvilkar, 114th Mahrattas, 34 points ; Naick Abdur Razack, 80th Infantry, 34 points ; Subadar Parbati Tanpure, 109th Infantry, 33 points ; Sapr. Hamat Khan, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 33 points ; and Lce-Naick Bhir Singh, III 3rd Sappers and Miners, 33 points.

Class B.—Match 19.—Divisional Champ—900 yards :—Havildar Balajiras Ghaj, 116th Mahrattas, 33 points; Subadar Parbati Tanpure, 109th Infantry, 32 points; Naick Ramasami Naidu, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points.

Class B.—Match 20.—Divisional Champ—1,000 yards :—Drummer T. P. Vanderine, 80th Infantry, 32 points; Havildar Bhumaya Piraya, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31 points; and Pte. Ragho Sinde, 114th Mahrattas, 31 points.

Class B.—Divisional Champ—Aggregate—Match 20 (a) :—Pte. Hussain Khan, 89th Infantry, 119 points ; Pte Ragho Sinde, 114th Mahrattas, 117 points ; and Drummer T. P. Vanderine, 80th Infantry, 114 points.

Class B.—Match—21 M. G. :—114th Mahrattas, 126 points, and 127th Baluchis, 40 points.

AGRA.

February 9th.—Since my last letter we have had a spell of damp and misty and occasionally sultry weather, but lately there has been a cold snap again and we are glad of fires as soon as the sun goes down. The interior of the Taj is full of scaffolding, which must be anathema to the globe-trotter, who has come from the ends of the earth to visit the famous tomb. The lamp presented by Lord Curzon has arrived, and will, I understand, be hung in the centre of the great dome just above the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal. It is about two feet high, of an octagonal vase shape, made of pierced brass inlaid with silver and very handsome. It was made I am told, in Egypt, and was insured for £350. It will be suspended from the roof of the central dome by chains of similar material and workmanship. From what one hears it will serve, if it is ever lit, not to illuminate the interior, but to cast a dim religious light over the tomb, and so to add to the sacred character of the edifice.

During the last fortnight we have been enjoying a regular tennis carnival. Handicaps were drawn up for the various competitions, and entries were numerous. Miss Findlay won the Ladies' Singles, defeating Miss Humfress in the finals. The Ladies' Doubles went to Mrs. Van der Wense and Miss Findlay, who defeated Mrs. Hawkes and Miss Hutcheson. Major Cochrane secured first place in the Men's Singles from Mr. Raw, and these two players defeated Messrs. Jones and Noble in the Men's Doubles. The Mixed Doubles were won by Captain and Mrs. Martin. The events worked out very well and showed the excellence of the handicap, for, though the best players won, they had in most cases to play all they knew to shake off their opponents.

The golf links in the Park still maintain their reputation as one of the chief attractions of Agra in the cold weather. Nullahs and artificial water combine to make a sporting course, and it is a treat to play on putting "greens" that are really green instead of mud-plastered.

A fancy dress dance, given by the "Ten of Hearts" at the Club on the 3rd February, was a great success. The room was prettily decorated with white muslin besprinkled with red hearts. About sixty couples took the floor, the supper arrangements were excellent, and dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning. Many of the costumes were really excellent. Among the ladies I noticed Mrs. Hawkes, Early Victorian ; Mrs. Edwards, Italian Peasant ; Mrs. Martin, Italian Gipsy ; Mrs. Lyle, Dresden China Shepherdess ; Mrs. Cochrane, Milkmaid ; Mrs. Milford, Pierette ; Mrs. Smith, Milkmaid ; Mrs. Cuthbertson Jones, Duchess of Devonshire ; Mrs. Bewley and Mrs. Colville, Geishas ; Mrs. White, Marie Antoinette ; Mrs. Verrieres, Poudree ; Mrs. Maxwell, Shepherdess ; the Misses Ball, Swiss Peasants ; Miss Hutcheson, Chinese Lady ; Mrs. Von de Wense, Rose Red ; Miss Weylandt, Rainbow ; Miss Humfress, Puritan ; Miss Findlay, Tricolor ; Mrs. Moriarty, Poudree ; Miss Wood, Early Victorian. Among the men, Mr. Edwards was resplendent as a Raja ; Mr. Verrieres, Pathan ; Mr. Swinhoe made a life-like Babu, and Mr. Maxwell was excellent as Mephistopheles. The string band of the Royal Irish was in attendance, and nothing was wanting to the enjoyment of a delightful dance.

The members of the Commission on Municipal Taxation are here taking evidence, and it is to be hoped that as a result of their labours some means for obtaining the necessary municipal funds will be devised less medieval and harmful to local trade than the present octroi system.

We are all looking forward to the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor. There will be a Divisional Durbar on Saturday, the 13th instant, in the Divan-i-Am at the Agra Fort, and Sir John and Lady Hewett will be "At Home" at a garden party after the Durbar.

CAWNPORE.

February 6th—Concerning the question of the extension of the waterworks, which has been under discussion by the Municipal Board, there is a general feeling that the present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. There is no spare pumping plant—although originally two complete sets were installed, one being held in reserve in case of the other breaking down—and the existing plant has thus far more work to do than it was designed for. The town is consequently exposed to the risk of a water famine occurring at any time, and the possibility of this happening during the hot weather can only be contemplated with dismay. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. John Campbell, has prepared a very able note on the subject, the main point being the vital necessity of an early solution of the problem by expert authority.

The Municipal Taxation Committee has finished its labours at Agra. Mr. Mason, I. C. S., has now been added to the Committee in the capacity of Secretary.

The Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles has been out in camp for a week, and, in accordance with an arrangement come to with employers, the number available was divided into two parties, each having four days in the tented field, and the alacrity with which the call was responded to evinces an excellent spirit. Lieutenant-Colonel McRobert and a fair sprinkling of other officers were present. Captain A. D. Pickford of the Light Horse gave an after dinner lecture one night on the question of "Compulsory Military Training," and Captain Jervers, R.E., the Garrison Engineer, another on "The Use and Abuse of Cover."

TIRHUT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The first Tirhut Agri-Horticultural Show took place in Mozufferpore, in the grounds of Jordan Chupra on the 5th and 6th, and considering that it was the first ever held in that station, and the difficulties people have had to contend with owing to scarcity of water, it was quite a good one. The idea originated with Mr. H. Abbott, who last year suggested that instead of the annual Chrysanthemum Show, a much bigger one should be held, which should take in not only flowers but anything appertaining to agriculture. A committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Woodman, Collector of Mozufferpore, Mr. Gourlay, Director of Agriculture in Bengal, Mr. B. Coventry, Director and Principal of the Pusa Research Institute, Mr. Searight, Superintending Engineer of the Gundak Circle, and Mr. H. Abbott. Mr. Searight was Honorary Secresary and Mr. Mahaboob Hussan, Assistant Secretary, and it was greatly due to the exertion of these two gentlemen that the show was as successful as it was.

The show was formally opened on the morning of the 5th by Mr. Greer, the Commissioner, Mr. Woodman (who everyone was glad to see recovered from his late accident) first saying a few words explaining the origin of the show, and the way in which they hoped it would assist the "ryot." Mr. Greer then made a speech, saying what pleasure he had in declaring the Exhibition open and what an interest he took in it. In a district which was so purely agricultural as Behar, it behoved the Europeans to assist and encourage the "ryot" by every means that lay in their power. At the same time he said he hoped to see the show in future years combined with an industrial exhibition, as he saw no reason why Mozufferpore should be behind the sister town of Patna in this respect. For this reason he welcomed the demonstration at the show of the new "eri" silk culture which Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, Imperial Entymologist to the Government of India, was trying so hard to introduce into the district, and he sincerely hoped that the cultivators in Behar would turn their attention to this most easy and profitable industry, which he had seen so successfully worked during his career, by the natives in Assam. Then he added how particularly fortunate Behar was in having the assistance of such an institution as the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Pusa, while he believed the staff on their part were glad of any means afforded, which would assist them to get into closer touch with the "ryot."

Pot plants, ferns, annuals, perennials, vegetables, grains and seeds of all kinds, fibres and agricultural implements were amongst the things for which prizes were offered. Mrs. Toomey, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hickley, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Collingridge, Mr. F. M. Coventry, and Mr. T. Hill were some of the successful exhibitors, while the Bettiah and Hutwa Rajs, Baidnath Prasad Singh, and Achtwanand Singh also carried off a good many prizes. There was also a table decoration competition, for which a number of ladies competed, Mrs. Temple gaining first prize and Mrs. Watson second for a very pretty arrangement of pale pink Shirley poppies.—Mrs. Toomey gained first prize for a tastefully arranged group of flowering and foliage plants, and the beautiful roses of Babu Surjdeo N. Singh deservedly won the first prize of cut flowers, whilst the Hutwa Raj gained the second.

There were also prizes offered for cattle, amongst the winners of which were Mr. Barclay, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Richardson, and several natives. The poultry which were sent in for competition were very poor, which seems strange in a district like Behar, where there are so many facilities for poultry breeding. There were some very fine birds sent from Pusa, but of course these were not competing for prizes; noticeable amongst them were White Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes and a pen of pure bred Aylesbury ducks. The Pusa Farm also sent specimens of "Desi" and Montgomery cows and bulls, and also some good bullocks which have been imported from Hissar and Gujarat, whilst the Siribpur Farm were also showing some very fine "Desi" cattle. The Bengal Agricultural Department had a large tent full of very interesting exhibits of all kinds, including jute, hemp, silk, tuberous roots and cereals. Doosiah Factory was exhibiting flax, and demonstrating flax scutching, and Mr. R. Finlow, Fibre Expert to the Bengal Government, was showing various samples of jute. The well-boring apparatus, with which Mr. Woodman and Mr. Temple, the District Engineer, have been making several successful experiments lately, also attracted a good deal of attention, though perhaps the most popular demonstration in the show was Mr. Maxwell Lefroy's Silk worms. These latter have been imported into Pusa from Assam, and as they are a variety which feed exclusively on the leaves of the castor oil plant they are specially suited to Behar. Mr. Lefroy has a special spinning machine, invented by one of the Pusa subordinate staff, and this was on view, while the local weaver seems to find no difficulty in weaving the silk, which should find a ready sale in this country even in its natural colouring, though it can be dyed to the most delicate shades.

Mr. Maxwell Lefroy was also exhibiting lac, and his cases of injurious and non-injurious insects were most interesting and beautifully arranged. Mr. Bergthiel from the Surseah Research station exhibited indigo and demonstrated the latest scientific discoveries in this industry, viz., the production of Indian and Indoxyl. Amongst the show of agricultural implements an "Alfa Laval" cream and milk separator attracted a good deal of interest.

Unfortunately the opening day of the show was bitterly cold and sunless, and perhaps this accounted for the poor attendance of Europeans very few of the neighbouring planters attending, though on the afternoon of the 6th there were a large number of natives. The Gorakhpur Railway Band played a selection of music during the 5th, and in the evening there was a dance held at the station club.

AN interesting experiment is about to be tried in the Kumaon Hills by the United Provinces Government. It is directed to the encouragement of market gardening and the improvement of the supply of vegetables and fruit for the public. The appointment of a European gardener to take charge has been sanctioned.

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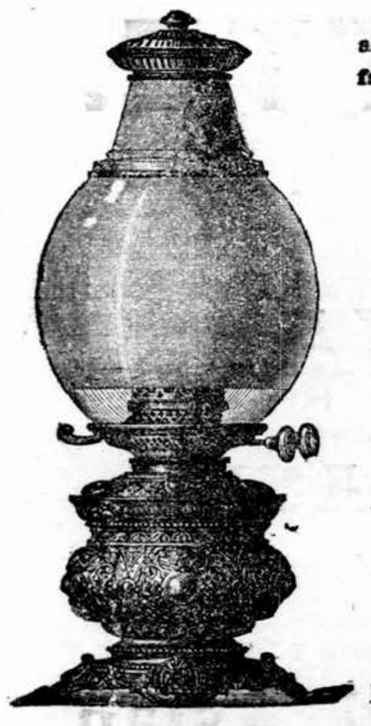

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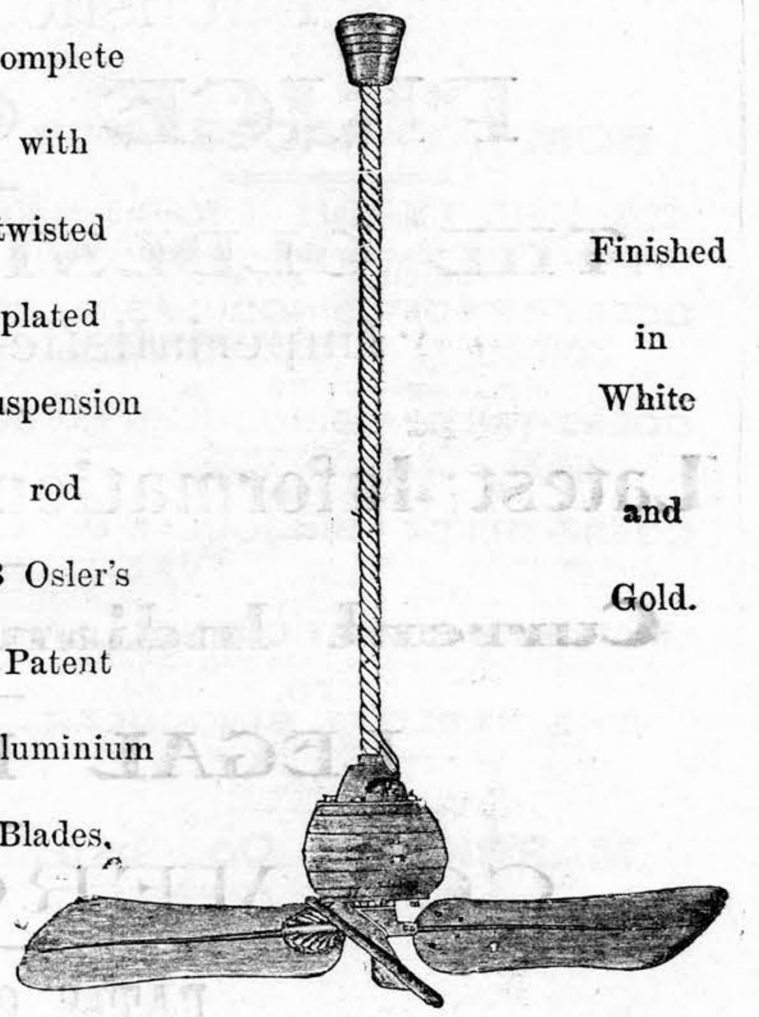

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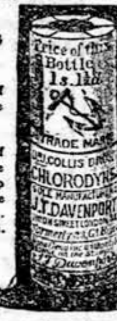

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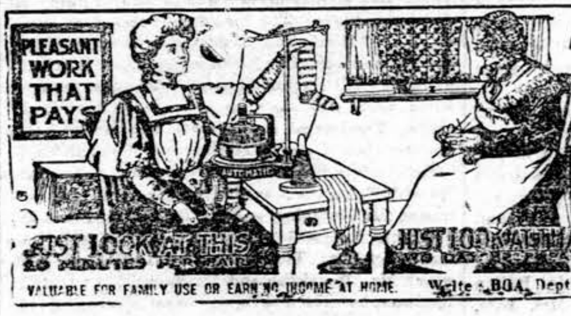

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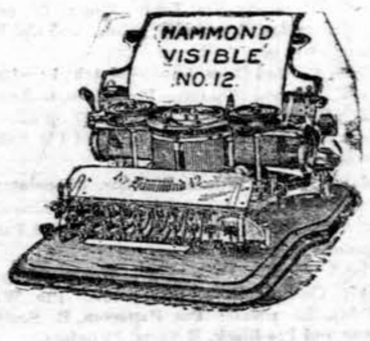

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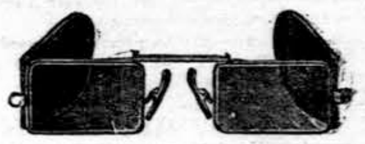

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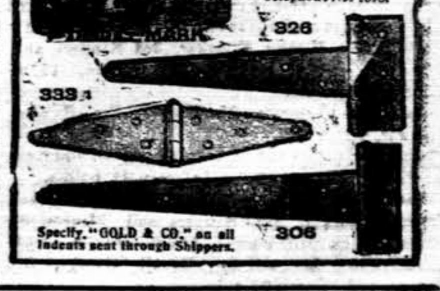

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